TELEGRAM "CHRONICLE"
TELEPHONE NO. 22037

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665
POST BOX NO. 322

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

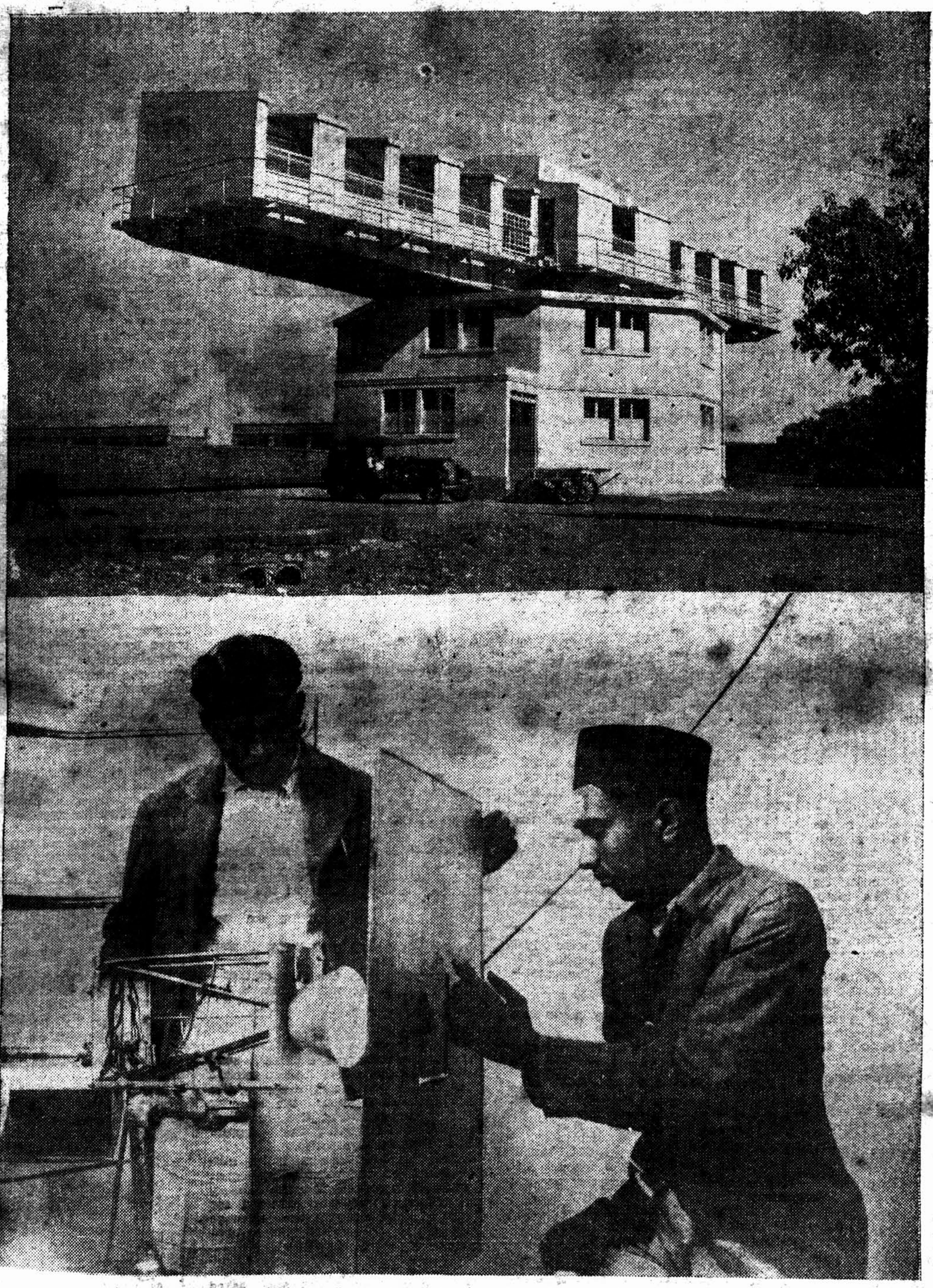
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDER: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA WEEKLY

Air Surcharge 6 Pies

VOL. IX NO. 18 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1950 PRICE: FOUR ANNAS

UNIQUE OF ITS KIND



Most unique of the medical institutions in Asia is the Ranjit Institute of Poly-radio-therapy (popularly known as the Solarium) at Jamnagar, Western India. Named after Ranji of cricket fame, Maharaja of Jamnagar, the Solarium uses the sun, artificial light, heat and electricity to cure diseases.

Top: The Solarium. **The boat-shaped upper portion revolves round, according to the direction of the sun's rays. Bottom: Hertzen rays being administered to an eczema patient.**

Indian's Name On U. S. Wall Of Fame

(SEE PAGE 5)

Dental Chair Without Tears

★

By C. A. Levinson D.M.D.

IN pedodontics, or dentistry, for children the basic aim of the dentist should be to maintain dental health for the growing child and assist him from childhood to maturity to have an efficient, healthy mouth with good esthetic appearance, This sometimes entails an arduous task for it is difficult at times to get the child to co-operate by coming to the dental office for his first visit.

Most children are truly scared of going to the dentist. The reason behind this is that the child hears dental stories from conversations at home between his parents, and he also hears fictitious stories, from his playmates, about what took place at the dental office, when little Johnny or Janie last visited the dentist. As usual, these stories are exaggerated, and in the frightened child's mind, they are magnified still further. Picture a child in such a frame of mind having to go through the ordeal of a visit to the family dentist for his first dental checkup.

In pedodontics, use of the magnifying glass is an invaluable aid in winning over the child and rendering his first introduction to the dental chair a form of entertainment. It is wonderful child psychology and soon, to the mind of the scared youngster, the dentist and his assistant are good friends. No longer frightened, the child willingly subjects himself to the technique of a good dental examination.

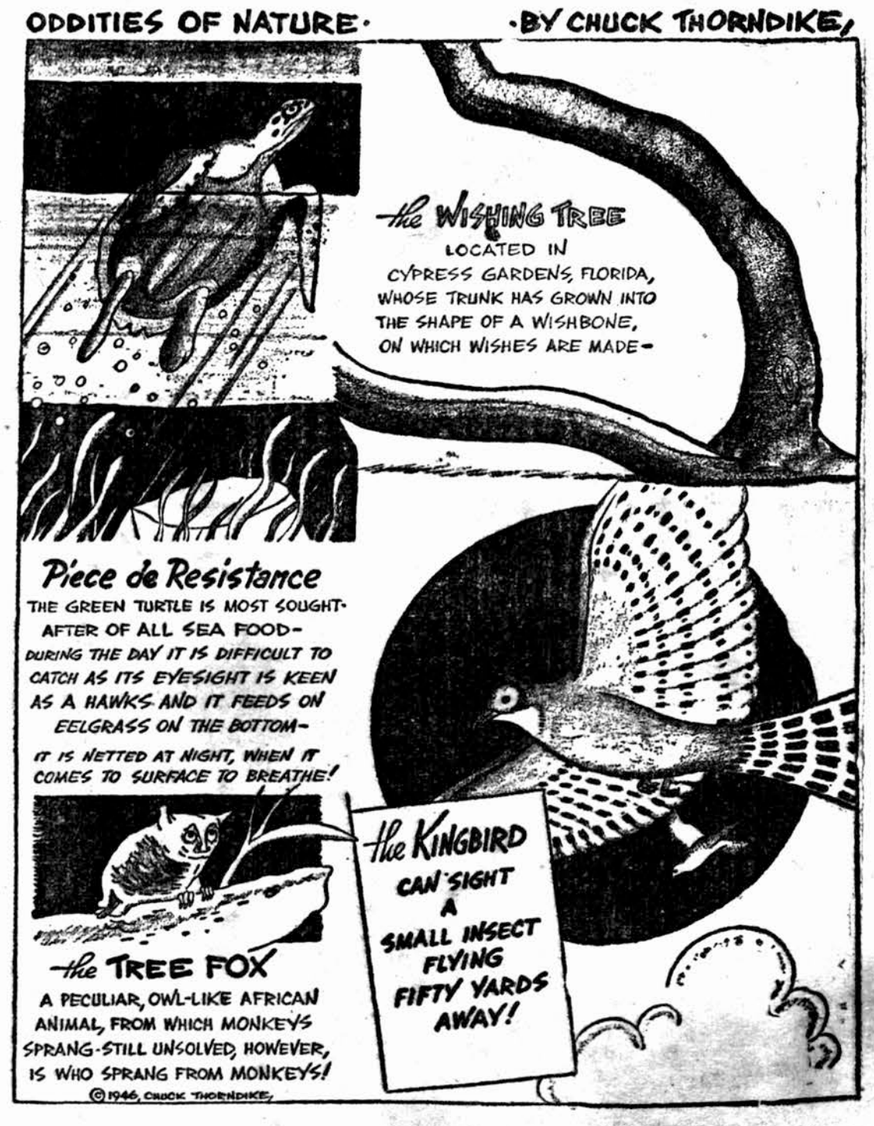
When this is done he is dismissed with a friendly handshake from both the doctor and his assistant. When he leaves he is beaming with smiles because he feels like a hero. He is no longer scared of the doctor because, like Julius Caesar, he came, he saw, and he conquered.

The technique of using the magnifier lens with children is as follows. I use a plus 5.00 diopter lens, circular, 3-1/4 inches in diameter, with a handle. Just as with adults, the dentist's head should be between the magnifying glass and the spotlight, so that a reflected image appears in the lens and the patient can see what the dentist wishes him to. The lens is brought into proper focus, about five inches from the patient's mouth, making sure that mouth, teeth, gums and surrounding tissues are well defined. If too much daylight is in the room, the window shades should be pulled down, thus contributing further to the "television idea."

●

When I am about to use this magnifier, I introduce it to the frightened child by saying, "Do you want to see television or movies right in your own mouth?" Invariably the child says, "Yes." He is now going to be entertained in the dental chair. Up goes the magnifier in my left hand, explorer in my right, and I begin my necessary examination. Asking the child if he sees "this tooth" and "that space," I keep him entertained.

The child becomes so distracted with this television idea that with no difficulty and in a short time the dentist has completed his dental checkup. The dentist, moreover, has won another patient, perhaps for life.


ODDITIES OF NATURE · BY CHUCK THORNDIKE
the WISHING TREE
LOCATED IN CYPRESS GARDENS, FLORIDA, WHOSE TRUNK HAS GROWN INTO THE SHAPE OF A WISHBONE, ON WHICH WISHES ARE MADE-
Piece de Resistance
THE GREEN TURTLE IS MOST SOUGHT-AFTER OF ALL SEA FOOD-DURING THE DAY IT IS DIFFICULT TO CATCH AS ITS EYESIGHT IS KEEN AS A HAWKS AND IT FEEDS ON EELGRASS ON THE BOTTOM-
IT IS NETTED AT NIGHT, WHEN IT COMES TO SURFACE TO BREATHE!
the KINGBIRD CAN SIGHT A SMALL INSECT FLYING FIFTY YARDS AWAY!
the TREE FOX
A PECULIAR, OWL-LIKE AFRICAN ANIMAL, FROM WHICH MONKEYS SPRANG-STILL UNSOLVED, HOWEVER, IS WHO SPRANG FROM MONKEYS!
©1946, CHUCK THORNDIKE

WEEK-END FUN

Airplanes can now travel so fast that we'll have to invent a new kind of people to ride in them

*

Now that the commercial passenger planes are flying 500 miles an hour, no person on earth is more than 25 hours away from any other person—which is a great pity.

*

Very small countryman on the first shopping expedition to London:

"Mummy, do they kill the ladies to put them in the windows?"

*

Prehistoric people had their dental troubles, says the magazine writer. Wonder if they also had to read prehistoric magazines while waiting for the dentist?

*

The boarder came down to breakfast a little late "I'm awfully sorry," said the landlady, "but the coffee is exhausted."

"I've been expecting it," said the boarder, "it has been getting weaker and weaker every morning."

*

A son at college sent his mother an itemized list of his expenses along with a request for an additonal cheque.

The mother complained to her best friend that the expenses were just terrible "And look," she said, "it's the languages that cost the most—Scotch, 50 dollars!"

*

There was an extremely mean man who berated his doctor

"I consulted you back in 1937. You charged me six dollars to cure my cold."

"So what" asked the doctor.

"So what? Here I'm sneezing again."

*

"H'm! I'm a bit doubtful about giving the job to a boy who's left six situations in 12 months, as you have."

"Ah, but don't forget, sir—I didn't leave any of 'em voluntarily."

*

The bus conductor was collecting fares. A little boy of seven or eight years of age felt in all his pockets and looked under the seat whilst the conductor was waiting.

"What is the trouble, sonny?" he asked at last.

"I had a 20 franc note, but I have lost it."

The little fellow looked so distressed that the conductor's heart was touched and he gave him his fare-ticket. The little boy looked up and, on the point of tears, whimpered, "And what about my change?"

*

A woman got into a bus with five small children under her wing.

"Are all these yours," queried the conductor, "or is it a picnic?"

"They are all mine," replied the woman, "and it's no picnic!"

A woman walked into a library and went to the librarian's desk.

"Do you have a book called "The Red Ship" ?" she asked.

The librarian perused her files and answered, "No, we haven't,"

"Oh, wait a minute," exclaimed the woman. "I think I have the name in my handbag. Yes, here it is, "The Ruby Yacht of Omar Khayyam".

*

A young lady stepped into a chemist's shop and asked how to take a dose of castor oil without tasting it. The assistant said he'd look up some suggestions, but meanwhile would the young lady relish a refreshing lemonade? She would. When the beverage was entirely consumed, he asked laughingly. "Well, did you taste it?"

"Good heavens!" gasped the girl. "Was the castor oil in that lemonade? I wanted it for my mother."

*

Bing Crosby, making Mr. Music, rang the studios to see if he was wanted for the next day's shooting.

"Hello," said the voice at the other end of the line.

Bing: "Are you expecting me tomorrow?"

Voice: "What do you think I am, a clairvoyant?"

Bing: "Isn't that the film studios"

Voice: "Certainly not This is the mortuary."

*

The management of a bank sent flowers recently to the management of a savings bank, congratulating the latter institution upon the opening of a new headquarters. Unfortunately, the card accompanying the flowers read: "Deepest Sympathy."

Later the florist who made the mistake called on the bank to apologize. What really worried him, he added, was the other bouquet intended for a funeral, and carrying the message intended for the bank: "Congratulations on your new location."

*

A man got into a cab and asked for the Union Club

"Yes, sir, behind Cripplegate and Bishopsgate."

"No, no, not in the City."

"Sorry, sir, it's just our slang for the Senior and the Athenaeum."

"I see—and what do you call the Union?"

"Oh! that's the workhouse, sir."

*

Mary, aged five, was in the bathroom when three-year-old Bill knocked on the door.

"I want to come in," he said.

"You can't I'm in my nightie and mummy says little boys shouldn't see little girls in their nighties."

A few seconds later she opened the door and poked her head out.

"It's all right now," she said, "I took it off."

Hollywood's New Faces—VI

★

BY H. HEFFERNAN

EVER since the first movie crank was turned in Hollywood, there has been a ritual which stamps a new film actress as a "starlet" until she establishes her acting ability some seven or eight pictures following her debut.

The happy situation of being recognized as not only an actress, but also as a star, following only two screen appearances is that of 21-year-old Peggy Dow, former North-western co-ed born in Columbia, Miss.

●

Selected by studio heads for a carefully charted career which would see her name on theatre marquees in a year, or perhaps two, tall, trim and talented Peggy has tossed the timetable out of the window. U-I has announced that she will co-star with Richard Conte in "Web of the City", which has been allotted a hefty budget.

A plunging, winner-take-all attitude guided the studio in starting Peggy Dow's stairways-to-stardom climb.

She was visiting a college friend in Los Angeles following her graduation from Northwestern, and also was shopping around for any kind of acting work, when she got a chance at a role in a television film. She played an older woman who was being blackmailed because someone had discovered that in her younger days she had been a stripteaser.

Robert Palmer, studio talent head, saw the video play, contacted Peggy and arranged for a test. The test was routine and Peggy was placed in the studio's drama class along with a dozen other young screen hopefuls.

"Naturally I was thrilled at being signed," says Peggy. "I thought you could be discovered for pictures only while sipping a malted milk at the corner of Hollywood and Vine."

Months passed and Peggy continued with her diction lessons, reading lines from old scripts, taking dancing and poise lessons. Other members of the class were being rewarded with roles and Peggy never got a call. She began to worry.

Five months ago the classroom grapevine passed the rumour that Ida Lupino had been signed for "Fugitive From Terror" and that the girls of the class would be called upon to read lines with Stephen McNally and Howard Duff who were up for the male roles.

Peggy was one of three girls chosen for the test assignment and she selected six pages of dialogue that had been written for the "other woman" in the story. One executive after another saw the test and all agreed Peggy was the right girl for the role.

Jubilant over her good fortune, Peggy phoned her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Vernadow, living then in Athens, Tenn., to relay the good news.

"What kind of role is it, Peggy?" asked Mrs. Vernadow.

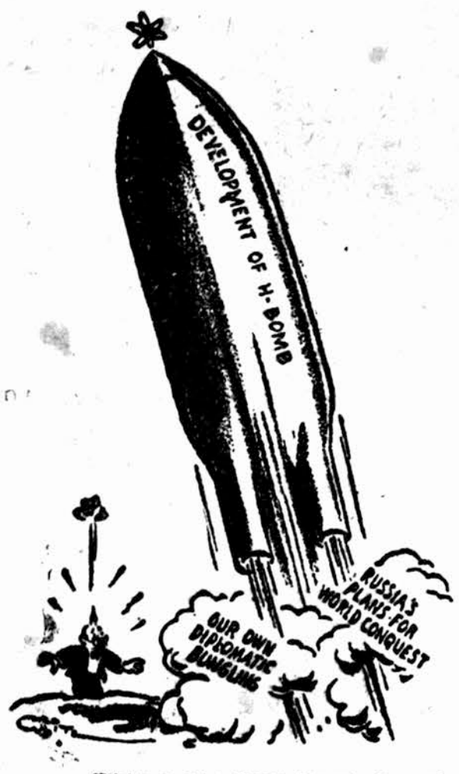
"I'm the other woman in a triangle", answered Peggy.

"That's not good for you, Peggy. You tell them you should play the good-girl role."

Peggy said she would, realizing it

(Continued on Page 31)

'JET PROPELLED'



White in The Akron Beacon-Journal

'NO WORLD SYMPHONY'

Burck in The Chicago Sun-Times

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

OUR AMERICAN LETTER

P. G. Krishnayya

Acheson's 'Total Diplomacy'

PANDIT NEHRU AND SARDAR PATEL IN AMERICAN PRESS

Bosses And Cost Of Cold War

THE report from Moscow that Soviet fliers had exchanged fire with the United States bomber over Latvia puts sharply before America the kind of incident which will test the stability of American foreign policy.

Fortunately we have passed the point where one such incident like the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand at Sarajevo in 1914, is likely to detonate a world war. If a world war comes, it will come through the deliberate decision of a government, not though popular excitement stirred up by some individual outrage. Our century has become immune to individual outrage.

Yet an individual outrage can always play into the hands of those within a country who wish to alter the existing policy. We will need courage and steadiness and cool heads and steady nerves. Dean Acheson said last month at the University of California at Berkeley. He may well have had in mind the possibility of an unexpected indident which might tempt American in passion to depart from the main lines of a policy laid down in a mood of cold analysis. The calmness he desires is a part of what Mr. Acheson has called elsewhere 'total diplomacy.

That cryptic phrase at first sounded like some press agent's dream, impressive but meaningless. Yet it is now increasingly clear that Mr. Acheson meant something quite concrete by total diplomacy. He meant, in part, a diplomacy not of the diplomats, ...but of the people, a foreign policy whose success depends not just on the skill on the part of negotiators but on the cool heads and steady nerves of the citizens.

But he seems to have meant too a reinvigoration of diplomatic activity on all fronts. In the last few weeks, indeed, American foreign policy has taken on an energy and directness which it has notably lacked for many months.

Let us look at the various fronts. First United States has taken stern measures of pressure to compel some of its feebler and more reactionary allies to carry out internal reforms. In Greece and in Korea, America has threatened to reduce economic aid unless the reactionary Governments in those American dependencies take immediate steps toward political democratization and economic stabilization.

Second the United States initiated a new effort to meet the problem of the staggering and persistent dollar indebtedness of the rest of the free world to the United States. Gordon Gray, who has just retired after an excellent record as Secretary for the Army, is spending his last few months before he assumes the presidency of the University of North Carolina in making a survey of the dollar gap. At the same time, Paul Hoffman has pointed out one way of mitigating the problem by calling once again for an increase in American imports from Europe and in tariff reduction to make this possible.

End Disequilibrium

There is no more basic weakness in the free world that the economic disequilibrium created by America's productive supremacy. It has become increasingly clear that this disequilibrium cannot be corrected in terms of America and Europe alone, for Europe alone has never in recent years balanced its dollar accounts in terms of direct trade with the United States. This means that the restoration of a triangular trade with Asia as a third partner is vital to a solution of the dollar problem. And that is why Dean Acheson tried to put new steam behind the Point Four programme.

Thirdly America is doing its best to revitalize the Good Neighbour policy. George Kennab, the Councellor of the Department and Assistant Secretary Edward Miller have just return from tours of America's long neglected friends in Latin America.

Fourth Mr. Acheson has taken measures to secure the State Department's rear against Congressional attack. The admirable appointment of Mr. John Sherman Cooper, the less defensible appointment of Mr. John Foster Dulles and the propsective appointment of Mr. Roger Lapham nave implicated the Republcans to a greater degree in the development of United States foreign policy.

Thus the pattern of total diplomacy is beginning to emerge. And the credit for this emergence must go not only to Mr. Acheson but also to Senator MacMahon, whose great speech a few weeks ago showed the State Department for the first time that the American people were prepared to back far-reaching initiatives.

Secretary Acheson had been slow to grasp the fact that the people can play a creative role in the development of policy.

But he has responded to the chalenge of Senator MacMahon; and he is trying, I believe, correctly, to direct American energies, not into futile negotiations with Moscow, but into a strengthening of the free world.

Only when the free world has become relatively immune to Communist penetration will the conditions for successful negotiations exist.

Nehru In U.S. Press

During the last week a number of articles have appeared in the American press about Prime Minister Nehru.

We quote below portions from one such: "Nehru's personal popularity might well be envied by most of heads of states. Often hundreds of thousands come to hear his public speeches. But that Prime Minister is more popular than his Government. Americans should also realize that many Indians do not consider Nehru the true master of the country. Patel is the real Prime Minister of India, a lesser official said to me. He was referring to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister and boss of the Congress Party machine. Nehru, unlike the 74-year-old Patel, has a long history of belief in reform. His deputy however, exerts increasing influence over both the Prime Minister and the trend of domestic policy.

Most Indians with political opinions give their allegiance to the Government, hoping that it will do better. But organized opposition exists. The Government is challenged on the right by anti-Moslem and anti-Pakistan organizations and on the left by Socialists and Communists."

"There is no present likelihood that any of these opponents could soon displace the Congress party, but a worsening of economic conditions or of relations with Pakistan might bring rapid political changes. Some American observers have seen in India, with its population and key location, a potential, Western-oriented leader of restless Asia. Yet only if India puts its economic house in order is it likely to develop sufficient strength to play a more active role of leadership.

1950 may be crucial in revealing more clearly than before what India is doing to grapple with its problems.

EGO

★

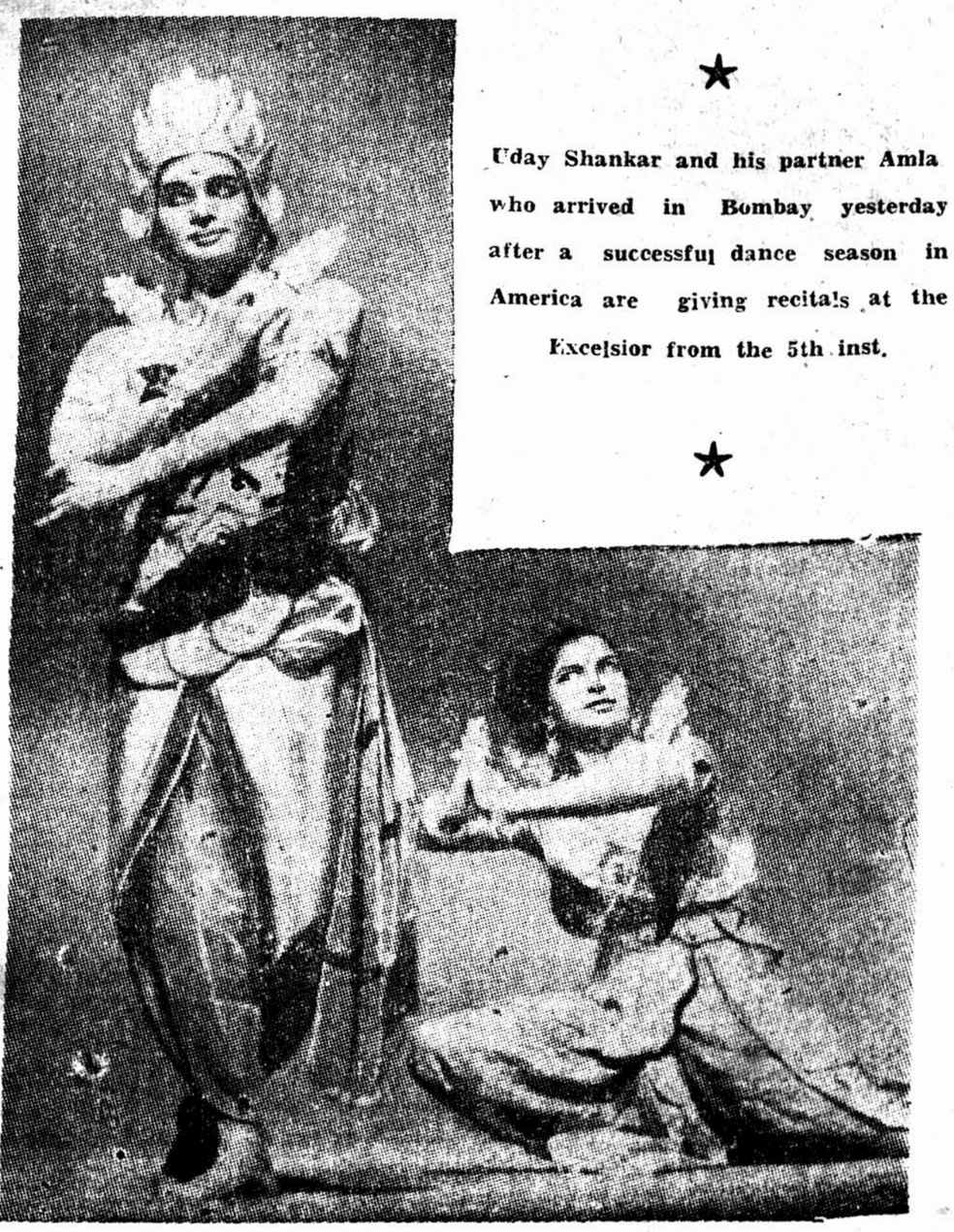
To M.

GIVE yourself. Surrender your ego! Not on your terms but on His terms. Surrender not with resignation but with exultation. You exult because you discover your roots. Not, "Thy will be done"—for me it has a flavour of tired resignation, giving in to the threat of over-powering might—but Thy will be mine. Surrender your ego and know the Divine Will in return. Then you will be able to work with His determination, and strength and joy; with one-pointed pressure you can break through steel. Then the mind becomes firm and the heart so full that it can hardly hold its love. Then you can work and play and lose and win.

You can be active and inert and actively tranquil as the moment demands. You can meditate twenty-four hours a day, meditate best when you work the hardest. You can enjoy and suffer and love and yet be free. You can give yourself completely and yet there is detachment. You can even take sides in the drama of life but always as a spectator and never, never as an actor. But the actors—your senses—become—your most obedient servants. That is the beauty of freedom. Real freedom. Give up your will my friend, give up the will of your ego.

'Give up my will?' you will ask me. 'Without my will, my determination, I cannot do anything in life.' Yes, you can. No flower has a will of its own, but it blossoms. Perfection lies in the seed. Let me, O. Mother, live like a tree.

DINSHAH K. MALEGAMVALA,



★

Uday Shankar and his partner Amla who arrived in Bombay yesterday after a successful dance season in America are giving recitals at the Excelsior from the 5th inst.

★

Drive Against Cancer

You can do two important things as the American Cancer Society's drive for dol. 14,500,000 gathers momentum. One is to make your contribution to the fund. The other is to familiarize yourself with the basic facts concerning cancer. The first gesture may be the means of saving the life of a fellow citizen; the second may some day save your life.

The outstanding fact about cancer today is that early diagonisis may spell the difference between life and death. Most cancers can be dealt with successfully, and sometimes easily by surgery, X-rays or radium if detected in their early stages.

The precentage that can be thus cured drops rapidly for cancer that is moderately advanced.

In the late stage the situation is almost hopeless.

Consider, for example cancer of the skin. Ninety-five per cent of all cases are curable if the cancer is detected in its early stages.

In the moderately advanced stage 25 per cent are curable. In the late stage no percentage can be given. Each case is a grave question with the odds against it.

There are certain danger signs which every person should know and watch for. Their appearance, however, should not be the occasion for panic. Frequently these symptoms are not due to cancer.

But while there is no need for undue alarm, there is need for prompt action. The action indicated is a visit to your family physician. The American Cancer Society urges that you see your family physician at once in the event of any of the following danger signs: (1) Any sore that does not heal, particularly about the tongue, mouth or lip. (2) a painless lump or thickening especially in the breast, lip or tongue. (3) Bloody discharge from the nipple or from any of the natural body openings. (4) Progressive change in the colour or size of a wart mole or birthmark. (5) Persistent indigestion. (6) persistent hoarseness, unexplained cough or difficulty in swallowing. (7) Any radical change in the normal bowel habits.

It cannot be emphasized too of-

(Continued on Page 23)

TWO professors from the University of Western Ontario in London have come up with some interesting facts about drving. For one thing they discovered that a man drives as he lives. If his personal life is marked by caution, tolerance and foresight, he will drive in the same manner. But if his life is devoid of these characteristics, his driving will be marked by a higher accident rate. Their fact-finding mission takes

Lid Off Motor Accidents

By Marjorie Earl

THE accident toll could be sharply reduced, if driving inspectors were more interested in the family history of license-seekers than in their ability to parallel park and nose an automobile through 5 o'clock traffic. If he fights with his wife, is an indifferent provider and kicks at the fetters of custom, he's likely to be a poor insurance risk and a menace to his fellows. On the other hand, if he leads a quiet, well-adjusted life, he'll be a cautious driver and a safe bet.

This is the opinion of two professors from the University of Western Ontario in London, Dr. C. E. Hobbs and Dr. W. A. Tillman, who recently presented their views to the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric association in Montreal. There 3,500 psychiatrists from the U.S., Canada with a handful of visitors from Europe convened to hear the most recent developments in their profession.

"Accident Prone"

Some years ago science introduced the paradox that an accident is not always an accident. Statistics now establish indisputably that about 80 per cent. of all accidents occur to less than 25 per cent of the population and that only 17 per cent. of accidents are the result of mechanical defects. This means that when you fall down on the curb and break a leg, blaming the slippery sidewalk, you may be kidding yourself. It may be your own fault. Perhaps you are one of the 25 per cent., one of the people whom psychiatrists call "accident prone."

Some people believe the accident prone group is even less than 25 per cent. of the general population. A five-year study conducted by the Industrial Safety council, Detroit, showed 27 per cent of traffic accidents could be traced to a mere seven-tenths of one per cent of automobile drivers.

Investigation of 5,000 taxi-drivers in Connecticut indicated that six per cent. were having 72 per cent. of accidents.

Hobbs and Tillman accepted the findings of their fellows, that there is an accident prone group, and proceeded to define the characteristics of the men who cost the country annually about dol. 50,000,000 in property damage, thousands of productive lives and uncalculated millions in lost wages.

Born Defiance

Studying groups of taxi drivers and bus operators in London and other sections on Ontario, examining driving and accident records and the files of insurance companies, as well as investigating the private lives of those with good records and those with bad, Hobbs and Tillman discovered some significant deviations between the two groups.

"The high accident groups show a marked intolerance for and aggression against any authority," they stated. This hatred of the boss dates from early childhood and was probably directed against parents and school teachers.

To get information about the character of the high accident group the London doctors consulted a London taxicab firm which, for several years had been plagued with high accident rates and heavy insurance costs. Dr. Tillman spent the better part of three months in constant association with the drivers. He rode in their cars. He talked to them while they were waiting for calls. When he got a man's story he checked it with his friends and associates.

Forty drivers including the low and high accident groups, were interviewed in this way. For each driver a complete personal history was obtained. Dr. Tillman went into his family background, the history of his childhood and adolescence, the record of his adult life, his adjustments and lack of them. In addition, information was obtained from the police, juvenile court and social agencies.

It is interesting to note, they point out, that only three cases of actual falsehood were uncovered and these were in the group with the high accident record

In addition to the personal history Dr. Tillman made notes on the cleanliness of the drivers' cars and whether or not they were cluttered up with a lot of fancy accessories and gadgets. Considerable time was spent in group conversation with the men. This offered the doctors the opportunity to assess the driver's feeling for his friends and to gauge how well he was esteemed by them.

Dr. Tillman stated that he did not obtain any accurate impression of the driver's ability to drive. Anyway, this wasn't what he was interested in, although the drivers believed it was and consequently were very self-conscious about their ability to manoeuvre a car.

"It was our impression," Dr. Hobbs stated, "that certain drivers, particularly those with a higher accident record, tended to minimize the number of accidents and to exaggerate..the magnitude of their driving experience."

When classifying accidents, the doctors made no effort to determine whether the driver was at fault. As a matter of fact, it seemed to them that those with a high accident rate had more blameless accidents than those with a low accident rate. This, they think, is because the person who is "accident prone" lacks the average person's ability to dodge chance mishaps.

After the interviews were completed the doctors were able to paint a picture of the driver who cracks up more often than his fellows. His parents are either divorced or they quarrel often and bitterly. Usually one of the parents is excessively strict. The father is often a poor provider and an excessive drinker without many friends.

His childhood history varies between two extremes, either aggressive or timid and fearful. If aggressive, he had temper tantrums, frequent fights, he was a bully and the leader of a gang. He often was hauled into juvenile court. If he belonged to the other extreme, he was shy, fearul of fights, dark rooms, deep water, danger and his parents.

Honk And Race

In school the accident prone driver was often a truant and was frequently in hot water with the teacher. He liked sports, particularly the rough ones. His grades were average, but he usually left school early because he wanted to be independent.

When he went to work he proved to be the kind of man who couldn't hold a job; he quit or was discharged. He didn't get along well with the boss. There was always something wrong with the firm, he said. As a taxi driver, he is happy because he can satisfy his agressive impulses by tooting his horn, driving too fast, racing other drivers to stop lights and complaining about their poor driving ability.

The doctors found that the accident prone driver had many acquaintances, but few friends. His emotional attachments were superficial and changed often and impulsively. In a group he always wanted to be the centre of the stage. He had few hobbies. Most of his spare time was spent in sports fields, drinking, gambling and occasionally dancing.

If married, the accident prone driver was more than likely to be unfaithful to his wife. Chances are good that he wouldn't care too much about his children, adopting a minimum of responsibility toward them. As a group the acccident prone taxi drivers tended to be good conversationalist, but they were always talking, trying to impress other people with their importance. Filthy language was common and personal dress tended towards the eccentric.

They were easily distracted while at the wheel and easily annoyed by other drivers. The other fellow was always wrong. They liked to honk their horns and race.

Their cars were often untidy and contained flashy accessories. They were often rude to their passengers. As a rule they were fatalists and materialists. They hated discipline and routine and longed to be their own bosses. They seldom worried about tomorrow.

John Smith is an example of this high accident group. He is 30 years old, has driven over 900,000 miles and has had 10 serious accidents and nearly 80 minor ones.

His father was a labourer who often was involved in industrial accidents. He was an unstable individual with a bad temper. He drank heavily. John's mother was a bad housekeeper and still worse manager. She was fractious and argumentative, and she was too concerned about her son. She didn't get along well with her husband, frequently having violent and bitter quarrels.

John was the second of two children. He didn't like his sister. He bit his fingernails and stuttered as a child and even now he has severe temper tantrums. He says he was picked on at home. He was leader of a gang of young hoolums and was often in juvenile court. He has always been a fighter, who acted first and thought after. He was expelled from school at 14 for assaulting the principal.

Bad Drivers Change

After he left the school, he went to work in a factory. Later he got a job as a truck driver. He enlisted in the R.C.A.F. under false pretences and was discharged, later accepted in another service. He never got overseas. He was A.W.L. on countless occasions and served a term in jail for theft. Since the end of the war he has held four different jobs.

He is married and has three children and is at present being sued by his wife for their support. He doesn't have many friends. He spends most of his evenings either drinking, gambling or playing pool. He plans to carry on indefinitely as a taxi driver, although he has vague dreams of buying a farm or a small business for himself. He hates working for others.

John's history is typical of the accident-prone driver. On the other hand, Bill Jones is typical of the group which has low accident rates.

Bill is 40, has driven over 2,000,000 miles and has had only one major accident and six minor ones. His farmer father was stern but fair, loved and respected by his children. His mother was over-solicitous but also fair in disciplining her children. There weren't many arguments in Bill's home. Things were generally pretty happy and his father was a good provider.

Bill was the third of four children. As a youngster, he enjoyed robust health. He avoided fights and was content to let the other fellows be the leaders of the gang. He never got into trouble with the police. He liked school, but he had to leave when he was 13, because things got tough at home. He didn't play truant and teachers liked him. Until he was 23 he worked on a farm. He then got a job driving a truck and later became a taxi-driver, which job he has held for 20 years

Bill is happily married, has two children and plenty of friends. He doesn't drink, he likes his home and enjoys puttering in his garden. He enjoys sports, but usually just as observer. He is leader of a youth group in his community. He is satisfied with his job and intends to keep on with it.

Most of the drivers in the low accident group were like Bill. They came from families where the divorce rate was low and parental harmony was high.

There was little sign of aggressiveness in their childhood and they were seldom accused of delinquent acts. In school they were neither good nor bad, although they didn't play truant. They liked sports and usually, they left the school prematurely only because their parents couldn't afford to keep them there.

The low accident drivers usually hung on to their jobs and liked their employers, although they often had suppressed longings to better themselves and get something to do with the future.

They didn't drink much, if at all, and had a large group of friends. As a rule, they were quiet and conservative in a crowd. They were interested in hobbies; sports and were often churchgoers. This, the doctor said, was the most outstanding difference between the high and the low accident groups.

As drivers, they were often so serious they refused to talk while at the wheel, and they showed proper courtesy for others on the road. They were nice to their passengers and their cars were usually clean and conservatively outfitted.

Just because a man is a bad driver and a bad risk doesn't mean he has to stay his way. It usually happens that once in the accident-prone group, always there, but there isn't any arbitrary law.

For instance, Joe Brown had a poor family background was a truant, and a problem child who couldn't hold a job after he left school, had no friends, drank too much and ran afoul of the law for reckless driving and bootlegging, but he changed when he met the right girl.

Careful Driver

She was sober and religious and interested Joe in her church, their home and the community. He stopped drinking and gambling and became interested in gardening and woodworking. Since the year after his marriage he has held the same job and he hasn't had an accident, although he has driven over 500,000 miles.

Dr. Hobbs and Dr. Tillman, when they had completed their investigation of the taxi drivers, wished to apply their findings to the general population. They believed that what they had discovered for cabbies applied to everybody driving cars, but they needed evidence to draw such a conclusion. It could be argued that taxi drivers are an exceptional group, they point out, and that personality and social irregularities might be encouraged among them which would not be found in a cross section of the car-driving population.

So from the Ontario department of highways the doctors obtained the names of 96 men drivers who had a record of four or more accidents. Only accidents of 50 or more are reported to this department. To check against these they obtained the names of 100 drivers who had had no accidents.

The names of both groups were submitted to the juvenile and adult courts for records other than the automobile accidents, to public health agencies and clinics and to three social welfare agencies. Also the names were checked with the local credit bureau.

It was found that two-thirds of the high-accident group were known to more than one agency, and only nine of the free accident group were known to more than one. In the high-accident group more than one-third had trouble with their creditors, nearly one-fifth had been contacted by the social agencies and one in six by the public health and venereal disease clinics. On the other hand, in the low-accident group, the credit bureau knew only six people and the social agencies, adult court, and juvenile court had contract with the one.

"Thus it would appear", the doctors conclude, "that social maladjustment of various types is to be found quite as frequently among the general driving population with the high accident rate as among the high-accident taxi drivers and that one is justified in feeling that the same picture exists for both groups

"It would appear", they continue, "that the driving habits and the high-accident record are simply on manifestation of a method of living that has been demonstrated in their personal lives. Truly, it may be said that a man drives as he lives.

"If his personal life is marked by caution, tolerance, foresight, and consideration.. for others, then he will drive in same manner. If his personal life is devoid of these desirable characteristics, then his driving will be marked by aggressiveness and over a long period of time he will have a much higher accident rate than his more stable companion."

Doctors Tillman and Hobbs suggest that the information they obtained should be of practical importance in a campaign to cut down accidents.

Garbo To Star In Odyssey

STARRING Greta Garbo as Penelope, Austrian film producer G. W. Pabst plans to make a movie of Homer's epic, "the Odyessey."

Greta Garbo also was the star of Pabst's Hollywood production of the twenties, "Street Without Joy."

The film will take only four of the episodes from Ulysses' Legendary "Mediterranean Tour"—Polyphemos, Circle, Kalypsos and Nausicaa. The character of Penelope will assure continuity of interest and, of course, will be the pivot of the final, well-known tale.

Pabst is currently surveying the Italian coasts for location work, after which he plans to go over to the United States for the signing of most of the contracts.

INDIAN'S NAME ON U. S. WALL OF FAME

Achievements Of Late Doctor V. R. Kokatnur

BY DR. N. S. HARDIKAR

THE passing away recently of Dr. V.R. Kokatnur, the eminent Indian scientist, whose name will be inscribed on the Wall of Fame of the American Commonwealth, came as a shock to his friends on account of its suddenness.

Dr. Kokatnur was found dead in bed in his New York residence on April 15. The eminent chemist had just returned from hospital after an attack of pneumonia.

The news was first received in India, through a short cable to Urmila, his daughter working as Attache at the U. S. Embassy at New Delhi.

The life story and achievements of the great Indian scientist by one of his colleagues unfolds the story of a genius.

AS a tourist lands on the American soil, the city of New York rises before him, an immense vision, with its sky-scrapers, its starry lights, its swirling mass of humanity and its brisk, brash, American air, tense with an overwhelming sense of the rush-hour. It is a colossal symbol of American civilization, or for that matter, of the achievements of modern man.

If New York is the symbol of America, where is the scope for human values in its thudding and creaking noises? Is not personality sacrificed on the alter of speed and utility, asks the impatient tourist. He poses the question: Is it a country of machines and million, where the poet and the philosopher are urreverently bypassed? The answer to the question is a Capital No.

Even New York which looks so agressively businesslike pays its grateful homage to all those poets, philosophers, scientists, generals, statemen and other noble souls who have made America great. Their names are to be inscribed on the wall of fame of the American Commonwealth.

This decision was taken on the occasion of the New York world fair. The brilliant galaxy of names ranges from the beginning of the history of United States down to our own times and includes native Americans as well as Americans of foreign birth.

One of the American citizens, selected for this roll call of honour is the late Indian Scientist, Dr. Vaman Ramchandra Kokatnur of New York City.

Since College Days

Vaman Ramchandra Kokatnur was born in Athni, (Belgaum District) on 16th December 1886. The Kokatnurs belong to that class of landed gentry which, in those days, was not very particular about modern western education. After completing his early schooling, Vaman had to go to Poona for his high school education, since Athni had only an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at that time. He matriculated from the New English School., Poona, and joined the Fergusson College but later changed to Wilson College, Bombay, from which he graduated with Science in 1912.

While at school and college, Vaman's mind could not be canalised into the routine of text-books and examinations. It could not cater to his versatile and inquisitive mind. Why? Why do the village people use the cob-web film as a medicine for petty wounds? Why has tradition fixed a certain menu for our dinner? Why do Hindus bathe at the time of eclipses? What is the implication of the 'Agni-Astra mentioned in the Puranas? This 'why' in life was a big factor in his early career and his mind was always engaged in attacking some problem or other, throughout. This constant yearning for truth landed him into different fields of knowledge. Though a student of science, some times he would be absorbed in the study of Sanskrit literature to probe into the mystery of a certain statement in the old works or to trace the origin of a certain custom. Some times he would want to know the chemistry of Ayurveda or plan an exhaustive study of the scientific aspect of our common diet. Once during his study of dietetics, he experimented upon himself to test the effects of a diet planned according to his ideas. Such being his hobbies, he did a lot of extra reading and study by the time he got his B.Sc.

What next? is the question which faces every young man after graduation and it did face Kokatnur, the young science graduate. In the meanwhile he was working in the Ranade Technical and Industrial Institute at Poona but the dream of his college days would not let him alone. The pursuit of knowledge has its own pleasures and Kokatnur the young student, while absorbed in his studies, would play with the question: why not go to the United States for further study of Science? He might have started playing with the idea but later it became the very stuff of life! Yes; to the States he must!

In America

Half a century back America looked more distant than to-day, particularly to people who had lived under the same roof for centuries. Vaman's preparations for his voyage were made under much emotional stress; there was that overpowering sense of a long parting and at last he started for America in 1912.

To begin with Kokatnur joined the University of California at Berkely from where he proceeded to San Francisco for the study of canning. The San Francisco Canning Factory is the world's largest of its kind and he was the first student from the University of California to be admitted to it. After spending a year in California, he went to the mid-Western University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis in 1913. In 1914, he earned the M.Sc. degree of the University of Minn. and was awarded the Shevlin fellowship in Chemistry, being the first foreign student to be honoured with this fellowship. His achievements in Minneapolis are an eloquent tribute to his learning, intelligence and application and the University was not slow to honour its worthy alumnus. In 1915 he worked as Research Assistant to Dean George B. Frankforter of the School of Chemistry and earned the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Chemistry in 1916. While holding the position of Research Assistant he was appointed as lecturer in Chemistry. He was also offered the position of Head of Chemistry Department in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, but he did not accept it.

War Work

When America entered the world war in 1917, Dr. Kokatnur gave up his University career and offered to serve in the United States Army. But the situation on the home front was that a serious shortage of highly trained scientists and technologists was being felt in the process of adapting industry to war requirements. Expert personnel being the immediate need of the day in order to keep industry functioning at war level, the National Defence Council proposed that a Scientist like Dr. Kokatnur could better serve the country by working in essential War industry. In response to this invitation, he accepted the position of Research Chemist in the Matheison Alkali Co. and later was appointed Director of Research in the Niagara Alkali Co. Matheison and Niagara are two of the top-ranking Alkali industries of America.

While working as Research Director in the Niagara Company he developed a number of processes relating to the manufacture of Chlorine and its uses and did considerable work in connection with the new mustard and other tear gases.

From his experience as a research worker in these great concerns, Dr. Kokatnur realized that to be an expert technologist, one must spend years in that branch and his work here, incidentally, was a pointer to his future career. In 1920, he joined the National Aniline and Chemical Co. Buffalo New York, through the good offices of the Niagara Alkali Co. Here he acted as the Assistant Chief of the Vat Dye Department for one year during which time he developed a new process for the manufacture of Indanthrene Dyes which, upto that time, had not been produced anywhere in the world except in Germany.

Swift Recognition

In 1921 he joined the Du Pont Co. Willmington. Delaware, in Vat Dye Dept. Under the stress of war, Dr. Kokatnur left the University in 1917 and took to work in the industries of the country.

It is much to his credit that within a brief period of five years after leaving the University his record as an industrial chemist earned him national recognition as a highly reputed scientist. While still in the service of the Du Ponts his name was included in the biographies' American Men of Science.' He is the first Indian to be included in this illustrious list. He was granted U S. citizenship in 1921.

This period marks an important event in the life story of Dr. Kokatnur, on the domestic plane. When in Buffalo, he married Miss. Helen Greiber of Minneapolis in 1921. The Kokatnurs have two children; son Aravind is Railway Engineer on the Milwankee-Chicago Line and daughter Urmila is Attache at the American Embassy in New Delhi.

To serve India as an industrial Chemist was one of his ambitions in life, and he decided to qualify himself to that end. In 1922 he left the Du Ponts and joined a well-known firm of Consulting Chemists in New York, since he realized that a scientist with an allround knowledge of diverse problems covering a wide range of industries would better serve the cause of Indian industrialization. After several years experience in this new field, he set up his own consulting practice and was recog-

Continued On Page 27).

HIS WORK PUT HIM ON WALL OF FAME

From left: Mrs. Helen Kokatnur, Aravind and Urmila and Dr. Vaman Kokatnur.

'COLD WAR' SWEEPS LAND OF LAOS

Chinese Reds Threaten Luang Prabang

★

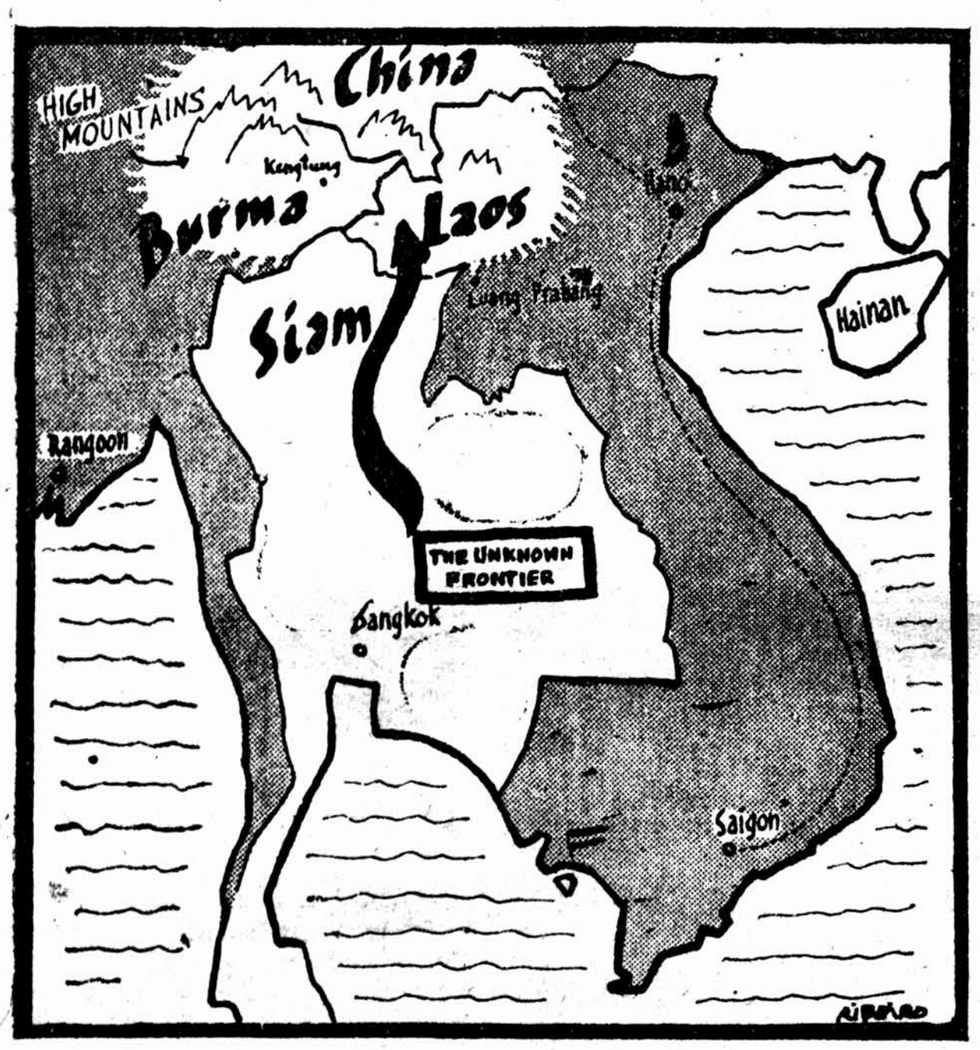
FRONTIER WHERE CHINA MEETS BURMA AND INDO-CHINA

BY HUGH LAMING

THE Timeless tranquillity of "the Unknown Frontier" Luang Prabang (Laos, Indo-China the remote mountain maze where China meets Burma and the Kingdom of Laos, is being stirred by the first chill eddies of the "cold war".

Chinese Communist infiltration across the tangled jungle trails of Burma and Indo-China, coupled with the westward movement of Vietminh Communist bands, is threatening today to destroy the ancient peace of the "Shangri-La" land of Laos.

In Luang Prabang, the tiny dusty capital where the aged King Sisavang Vong holds court, men are beginning to realise that the mountains and



steep banks of the Mekong River along the Loatian frontier with Northern Siam, North-eastern Burma and Southern China, no longer provide sufficient natural protection against the Communist strife which is already racking the neighbouring territory of Vietnam.

Benevolent Monarchy

The Laotian Government, a benevolent monarchy which rules over land in which the vast majority of the one million inhabitants believe in domestic devils, is aware of the modern menace, and has ordered a preliminary form of general mobilisation.

Laotian forces, formerly a small French-controlled gendarmerie, have been expanded into an army brigade, trained and largely officered by Frenchmen.

In lonely isolated outposts, set amidst the wild green grandeur of the mountains, the French Tricolour and the Laotian Standard fly side by side. There is an air of foreboding increased by the solitude in these remote garrisons.

From Luang Prabang, a road convoy takes a week to reach the main northern outpost of Mung Sing, commanding what are little more than infantry tracks leading West to the Burmese and North to the Chinese frontiers.

A war-vintage German Junker 52 troop-carrying aircraft Lumbering through the narrow mountain passes, reduces the journey to 90 minutes. The same weary aircraft is the only wet weather means of communication with Vietiane in Southern Laos and other frontier outposts.

Chinese Infiltration

The mountains rear their jungled peaks so high and so close to the landing strip that the JU-52 cannot gain height in time to clear the peaks. It drones through the ravines, whose jungle-covered sides are so close that I felt I could lean out and touch the trees.

Officers from frontier patrols now bring reports of gradual infiltration of Chinese irregular bands over the Burmese sector of the frontier. Burmese troops and officials appear, they say, to have been withdrawn from these points towards Rangoon.

"The Burma frontier is wide open to any force which cares to cross it", I was told by a senior officer.

"Jungle and mountains would prevent an armoured column moving in from China", he added, "but small cavalry and infantry groups could get through".

An Afghan trader, sparse-beared Abdul Khan, who had crossed Burma recently on foot from Akyab, told me that he had seen no Burmese soldiers within 200 miles of the Laotian and Chinese frontiers.

He spoke of armed bands of Chinese Nationalist Army stragglers and deserters haunting the frontier province.

French patrols report spasmodic entry of Chinese irregular bands over the Laotian frontier from Yunnan.

..It is patiently impossible to police the whole of this rugged frontier. Some French officers claim that the Laotian army can check swiftly any large scale Chinese infiltration from the North or any Vietminh (Vietnam Nationalist insurgents) movement from North-West Annam, a somewhat sanguine claim, as Laotian forces appear to be equipped only to fight a frontier skrimish.

Chinese Communist regular troops have not yet appeared in force on the Laos-Yunnan border, although recent intelligence reports point to the establishment of a brigade headquarters at Keng Hung, some 50 miles from the junction of the Burma-Laos frontier.

Air strips in Yunnan built by the Americans in 1943 were reported to have been cleared and extended.

Laotian garrisons suffer from acute shortage of modern radio equipment, light machanised vehicles and transport aircraft.

Laotian officers told me that they hope American economic and military aid for Indo-China will enable them to remedy equipment deficiencies and build up a small but efficient army, capable at least of fighting a delaying action in the event of invasion from China.

Battle Of Formosa In The Offing

★

MADAME CHIANG BOLSTERS UP MORALE OF TROOPS IN THE ISLAND CAPITAL

BY MARC T. GREENE

THE harbour of Keelung, the port of Formosa, where it rains 268 days in the year, and with singular determination, currently is a museum of about everything that man has produced to navigate the seas through the last 100 years.

More than 50 craft flying the Chinese Nationalist flag have taken refuge here, most of them bringing Nationalist soldiers from the mainland. Many are such old crocks as seem unlikely to remain afloat at all much longer. Several list as if about to capsize entirely. The best among them are two or three American "liberty" ships and a number of large landing craft. The former maintained a service with Hainan Island, where the Nationalists fought a rearguard action before withdrawing to this final Nationalist bastion.

When that will be is largely a matter of opinion, just as when the Communists will make an attempt upon this island itself. Foreigners here believe it will not be inside of a year. But that does not take into consideration the definite change in the position resulting from the Chinese-Russian loan agreement. The apprehension now is what this may result in, or be somehow associated with, supply of aircraft by Moscow perhaps with Russian pilots.

A few modern combat planes could work appalling havoc in this port, as well as in Taipeh, the capital, 45 miles inland. They might well "soften" Nationalist resistance to a point where invasion could speedily succeed.

What is even more likely is that this would alter entirely the morale of the Nationalist troops, which at present seems higher than it usually was on the mainland.

These, whether there are 400,000 or 600,000 as is variously guessed, are well equipped and well fed now, and their leaders appear to have confidence in their ability to repel any assault, as well as to maintain a high spirit—all of which remains to be seen.

Native Hostility

But there are two glaring weaknesses in the Nationalist position here. One is the unrelenting and hereditary hostility of the native islanders to the Chinese as a people. This has nothing to do with politics or with ideological considerations. It is simply hereditary and traditional. Strange as it may seem, the Formosans mucn preferred the Japanese as overlords, so long as they were compelled to have any. Among them, though they are still relatively primitive, there is a strong sentiment for independence. And the fact remains, whatever attempts may be made to obscure it, that they resented the return of their island to Chinese control.

Nor has the policy of the Nationalists done anything to soften this feeling. Quite the contrary, as a matter of fact. Such being the case, anti-Chinese as the islanders are in principle, it is more than likely that they would, or will, accept the Communists as the lesser of two evils. More certain than that—in fact, absolutely certain—it is that they will oppose to the utmost any possible American taking over.

Other Weakness

The other weakness of the present defenders is the strong probability that there is a widespread undercover fifth-column activity. No one can say definitely anything about this, its manner of working or its precise character, but nobody doubts that it exists. Nobody doubts, either, that any number of Communist agents have infiltrated Formosa during the past couple of years.

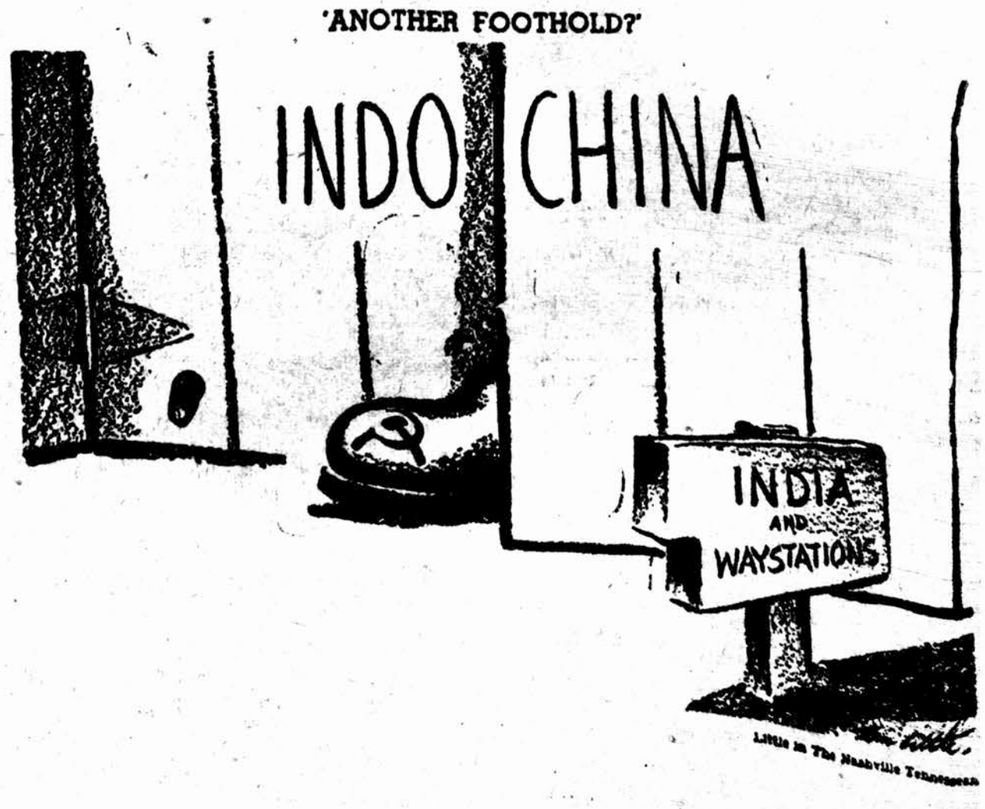
Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek is going about the island assuring the troops that they will soon be back fighting on the mainland with the Communists on the run.

Certainly all of them would like to be back, for their families are there and the soldiers, many of whom are no more than boys, as in all Chinese civil wars, are homesick, being able to make little out of it all and having no notion when, if ever, it is likely to be over.

Chiang himself is presently living in the Palace of the former Japanese Governor-General near Taipeh. The American Consulate is in Taipeh and there abide the foreign correspon-

(Continued on Page 26)

'ANOTHER FOOTHOLD?'



Miracles Even In Atomic Age

STORY OF BALA YOGI OF MUMMIDIVARAM

BY MAJ. T. D. GOWRISHANKAR

MUMMIDIVARAM is a prominent village in Amalapuram Taluq of the East Godavari District in the State of Madras. This village, of late, has sprung into prominence, since it has come to be associated with the Harijan Bala Yogi of divinely lustre and in deep meditation. Daily thousands of devotees and sight-seers make a regular beeline to this far-off village, and I was one among them.

THE Bala Yogi of Mummidivaram, as he is popularly known, is a mysterious and unique phenomenon, which it is for the scientists and philosophers to explain.

In the absence of any such explanation, the layman has to take all that is associated with the yogi as miracle—a miracle in the Atomic age. The Yogi is about 16 years old. It is said that he has not touched a morsel of food or a drop of water for two years, now.

Following is the story of the Bala Yogi with all the details I have gathered and the veracity of which may be depended upon. He was a Harijan lad prior to his becoming a Yogi. His duty was to graze cattle in the fields. He had never been to school. Gradually and without any external signs, some spiritual change was coming over him, and he was often found in the condition of trance in the fields, where he often sat for the whole night.

Rod Proves Futile

Little realising the great change that was coming over the boy, his parents suspected that his sitting in the field all the time was a clever move on the part of the boy to avoid work, and so they beat him mercilessly and often took him home forcibly. But the boy escaped everytime and sat at different places to avoid the notice of his unlettered parents.

The boy was consequently left to himself in the course of time and the Yogi continued to be in a mood of prolonged trance for days together in the field, without taking food or water. Some sympathisers and believers erected a thatched shed for the Yogi in order to protect him from the inclemencies of the weather.

In the beginning the people of Mummidivaram—his village—were sceptical of the genuineness of the boy's spirituality. They suspected that food and milk were being supplied to him under the cover of darkness. A batch of incredulous villagers kept a close watch for one full week to detect any night movements or nocturnal supplies.

But the vigil was in vain for they discovered that the Bala Yogi took nothing either in the day time or during the night.

His eminence was gradually realised that people from the surrounding village who had heard the story began pouring in in their thousands. Every day there was a heavy stampede before the shed of the Yogi and his parents are believed to have made capital of the situation and earned some five to six thousand rupees. Responsible local leaders took notice of a saint amidst them and they came forward to give all protection to the Yogi from the usual scandals woven round men in public eyes.

Mandir Erected

The local leaders formed a committee, and regulated the onrush of visitors from all over the province. They have now built a Mandir, and a 'mantap' inside the Mandir, on which the Bala Yogi could sit, and give 'darshan'. Visitors were allowed to see the Yogi at all hours during day time in queues.

A retired judge and a collector have published a pamphlet on the Yogi in Telugu. They claim that they were called for by the Yogi and in the course of his talk he drove home to them that it was his last birth and that he would be attaining salvation in a few years hence. He asked them to arrange for the closure of the doors of the Mandir, lest he should be too often disturbed. He, however, said that people could have his 'darshan' once in a year.

Later on he amended his proposal and allowed people to have his 'darshan' between 4 a.m. and 7 a.m. provided that it could be so arranged that his meditation would not in anyway be disturbed. He is said to have added that certain creatures would be found moving about in the Mandir but that his devotees need not be afraid of them since they would not harm them.

The Bala Yogi's complexion has undergone a wonderful change. It was originally jet black in colour but now it has changed into a bright golden complexion, and his visage radiates spiritual halo which is characteristic of spiritualists and great men.

Visitors feel a divine presence when before the Yogi and return home with ecstatic impression that they were purged of their sins.

Doors Close Automatically

The doors of the Mandir close and

(Continued on Page 28)

ST, PETER WANTS PROPER DRESS

This young lady tourist to the Holy City—was refused permission to enter St. Peter's, Rome, because she was improperly dressed. She wore slacks and no hat.

NAZI UNDERGROUND ACTIVE IN GERMANY

BY GAULT MacGOWAN

SCARFACE Otto Skorzeny, ex-S. S. Chief of Secret Missions, called the most dangerous survivor of the Nazi regime, today is hiding out in the Bavarian Alps waiting for his chance to emerge as a militant leader of German nationalism.

I am able authoritatively to contradict the report that he ever went to Argentine.

The story that he was in Argentine was put about as a result of an article he wrote for Der Weg in Buenos Aires, a neo-Nazi magazine forbidden in Germany. Skorzeny deliberately allowed the impression that he was in the Argentine to persist, in order to conceal the fact that his real hideout is still in Germeny.

Chameleon Man

When he was spotted on a recent visit to France, he arranged for it to be reported that he had gone to Italy. In reality, he had gone to Hamburg, returning to the old S. S. redoubt in the Alps via Munich.

Skorzeny who escaped from the Darmstadt internment camp to avoid being handed over to the German authorities, is not wanted by the Allies. He is hunted today only by the West German Police.

He is a chameleon man. As Head of the Sabotage and Abduction Division of the Himmler Gestapo organization in the closing phases of the war, he is completely supplied with every kind of passport or knows how to make or obtain them.

His present concern has been to sell his memoirs and to dodge the heavy fine that would be placed upon him, were he ever to be arrested and face a German de-Nazification court.

He values these memoirs at 40,000 Deutschmarks, and he has just succeeded in disposing of part of them at an undisclosed figure. He needs these funds for his organisation.

Disclaiming any political ambitions as a new Hitler, Skorzeny is known to have the ambition to replace Goering as the be-medalled hero of the neo-Nazi hierarchy. The new Hitler of his dreams—with whom he is in close touch—is said to be ex-Gauleiter Lauterbacher, former Deputy of Baldur von Schirach, former Gauleiter of Vienna and German youth leader, now serving out his 21-year Nuremberg sentence in Spandau jail. Lauterbacher is in Rome. Von Schirach and Lauterbacher, ex-Gauleiter of Hanover, belong to the intellectual and idealist group of young Nazis as opposed to the gangsters and tough men of the Nazi regime.

Skorzeny attracts recruits to his movement on the theory they will do better with clever men and not fools. Eighty per cent of the Nazi Gauleiters were uneducated.

Skorzeny is advertised as a much cleverer man than Goering, who is now reviled because he fooled the German people about wartime preparedness, military aviation and air-raid invulnerability.

While Goering had a record of failure, Skorzeny achieved the sensational abduction of Mussolini which has made him one of the legendary figures of the war. It is not held against him that he failed in his attempt to abduct General Dwight "Ike" Eisenhower.

His glamourized picture has recently been appearing again in German illustrated journals in his wartime garb with Mussolini. His new buildup as a mastermind is definitely on its way. He has his own private "Goebbels" acting as his press agent.

Skorzeny's organization, Der Spinne, The Spider, is linked through Lauterbacher in Rome, with the Bruederschaft organization of ex-Wehrmacht Generals who also believe Hitler's gangster advisers were the cause of the national downfall.

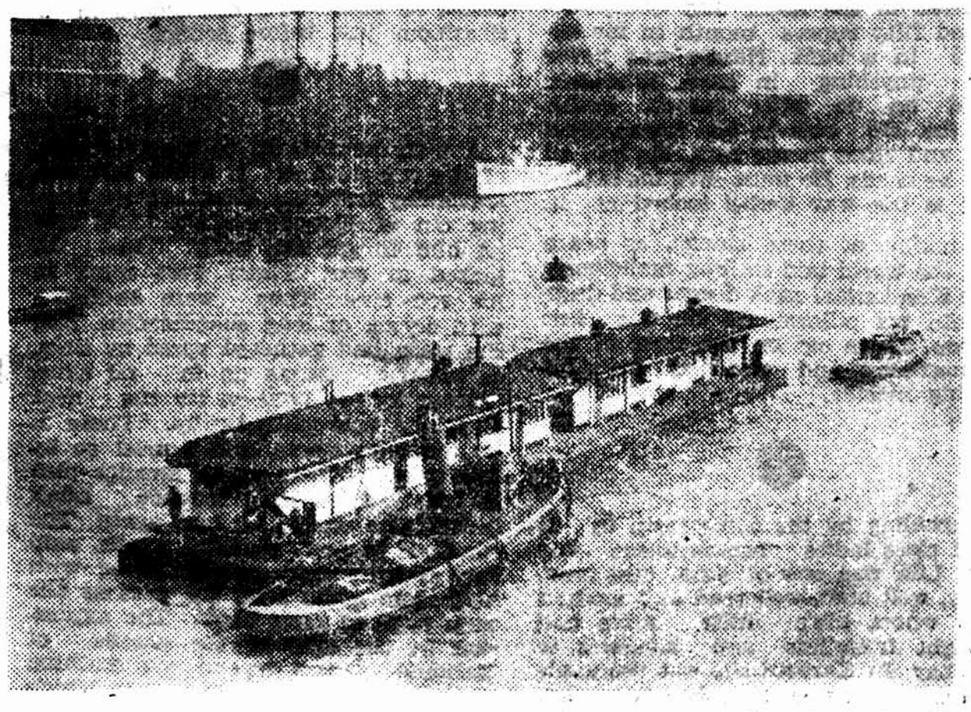
Link With Argentine

Lauterbacher is well-known in Rome where he is said to be "protected." He is living under the name of Bauer. Through Italy and Spain, there is a link with the Argentine where there is an underground escape route for members of Der Spinne finding it necessary to go abroad.

Mysterious hints of Skorzeny's blueprint are given to German youth from time to time In a meeting of a German Youth Bund in Oldenburg, an ex-Reich labour-service chief was reported as saying: "We will have full military freedom again within two years, and with it a Fuehrer who will take the people firmly in his hands, tell us what we have to do, and we will follow him unconditionally."

Skorzeny has become the embodiment of potential German audacity among the thousands of dissatisfied ex-Nazis mingling with the millions who seek only peace, work and freedom. The inner circle of Skorzeny men is spreading a slow and insidious poison which threatened all the gains of democratic encouragement. The Spider's web weaves slowly round them.

FLOATING POLICE STATION



The only floating police station being removed from its moorings, at Waterloo Pier for overhaul.

A SHORT STORY BY PERIN IRANI

'THE THREE JOURNEYS

Seth Kundanmal Malkani was helped into his first class compartment by Nandlal, his obedient nephew, and Haria, his faithful manservant. Sethji was out of breath—what with the ride from Khar in the suburbs, the long walk from the car to the platform and the exertion of climbing up into the compartment—all this labour had been a little too much for him. He was above forty and inclined to be on the meaty side. The heaviest part of his anatomy was his stomach. It ran into many many folds, oh just too many of them. And doctors who touched Sethji to the tune of a four-figure cheque every month just didn't do anything about it.

Sethji had chosen to travel by the Poona Fast Passenger, in which he got a first class compartment to himself. This business of reservation was too much of a bother, he thought. He just couldn't get enough accommodation in the Deccan Queen or the Express. And travelling slower would be kinder on his nerves anyway. At least so Dr. Relvani had said.

"This Buick is no good—no good at all," said Sethji after resting for a few minutes in his comfortable seat propped up with dozens of ostrich feather and downy pillows. "Look out for that new car, Nandu," he addressed his nephew. "What is the name of that green thing you showed me the other day?"

"That was a Hudson, Sethji," said Nandu respectfully.

"Well get one tomorrow, Nandu, get one. I cannot travel in discomfort any more. It is not right at my age. I cannot stand the jolts in this damned Buick any more." Sethji was cross. There were deep furrows on his forehead. He blamed his heart trouble, his magnanimous proportions, his out-of-breathness, everything on the bally Buick.

"But this Buick is hardly two months old—and it is quite good, I think," replied Nandu humbly, his hands folded respectfully.

"Do as you are told Nandu, do as you are told. When I started life I never argued with my uncle Seth Wassoomull. You just carry out my orders, if you wish to prosper, Nandu," replied Sethji kindly and firmly and with a benign smile playing around his thick dark brown loose lips. For he liked this boy Nandu. He was simple, honest and hardworking. But for him Seth Kundanmal would be in many a difficulty. It was Nandu who saw all the people who came to pester Sethji for loans. It was Nandu who went with Sethji everywhere and looked after his personal comfort. It was Nandu who clinched the important business deals in which Sethji made lakhs.

"Yes Sethji, I will buy it tomorrow," Nandu replied humbly. Nandu used to call his uncle Chachaji, when he was a young lad. But now that he was grown up and working with Sethji, he had been advised to stick to the universal mode of addressing the boss, Sethji.

●

"And settle about the commission with that Daruvala fellow, will you Nandu? We need not pay more unnecessarily," and Sethji chuckled and there was a clever glint in his beady eyes. For Nandu was asked to settle his commission with all the people from whom Sethji ever bought anything. Not that Nandu ever got anything out of this commission. Only this was one of the ways in which Sethji got that extra cut. He would badger the prospective seller of anything down to the absolute minimum and then send Nandu to get deliveries, arrange payments and look after other details of the bargain. And Nandu was invariably asked to get his commission, it was 'no commission, no deal'. And dutifully Nandu handed over the five per cent secured in this manner into the podgy thick greedy hands of Seth Kundanmal Malkani.

●

Nandu was not accompanying Sethji on this journey. He was to stay in Bombay, while Sethji was going to fix up a deal about some property he wanted to buy in Panchgani. He had been to Panchgani in the summer and had had some difficulty in securing suitable accommodation for himself and his family. He had made up his mind to buy a nice house there. But the prices are always high in summer. Seth Kundanmal knew how to wait and when to strike. Now during the monsoon when things were very low for Panchgani indeed, he was going to see a retired British colonel, who had one of the best houses there. In the monsoon depression—a depression not only of weather but of human spirits—Sethji meant to settle the bargain for half the price. And then, of course he would send Nandu with the money and get another five per cent off the rock bottom price he would settle.

Presently the guard gave a shrill whistle and the train was about to move. Nandu bent down and touched his uncle's feet reverently. Sethji blessed him affectionately. And Nandu leapt off the moving train. "Don't forget the Hudson or Phudson whatever it is my child" Sethji shouted after him.

●

As the train gathered speed Sethji leant back into his downy cushions and thought what a faithful animal this Nandu was. What would not happen to his business without him. And Sethji liked him too, truly. He loved him, actually. He would do something for Nandu he told himself over and over again. But so far he had not done anything. While Rameshwar, his own son, was at Oxford spending his father's money like water, Nandu stood by his uncle. Nandu's father had died when he was a child. He had ever since been the protege of Sethji. He had matriculated from Karachi and had joined his uncle's business there. With the shift over from Karachi to Bombay Nandu was now Sethji's only beloved nephew-cum-secretary-cum-manager- cum-butler-cum- companion. He lived in the house and Sethji deposited fifty rupees month in his account in a bank. Nandu was never paid anything in cash. Whatever would he do with money, Sethji thought. He eats in the house, lives here and rides in my cars. He has all that he needs. He must save his salary. That is the way Sethji looked at it.

Thinking of these things, at peace with the world and smiling maliciously Seth Kundanmal sank deeper and deeper into his pillows, till he was fast a sleep. Haria sat on the floor of the compartment and watched over his snoring master.

●

Travelling by the same train in a third class ladies compartment was Lila. Lila was one of those charming, lively, well bred, well read and modern girls whom life's little jokes had brought friendless and homeless to Bombay. In Karachi she was the apple of her father's eye; in Bombay she was to him an eyesore. In Karachi she was chic, from the crown of her silken tresses to her deftly manicured toenails; in Bombay she was dressed in a rough cotton sari and had plaited her hair in two severe piggies. In Karachi she was of the smart set and looked forward to a decent marriage; in Bombay she was a burden to her parents.

Lila had taken up a teacher's job in Panchgani. She was a graduate—untrained. But she had to do something and she couldn't stick clerical work and the cheap atmosphere of most of the city's offices. Teaching was her only refuge. And here she was looking sad and aged beyond her twenty years off to a teaching job in a strange place on fifty rupees a month with board and lodging. Lila smiled a bitter ironical smile. Life is a funny mess she thought. And God—ha ha. Where has He got to anyway!

Lila had never been to Panchgani. She had elicited the information from the railway inquiry office that she would have to change over from the train to a bus at Poona. Her father had given her just ten rupees for the journey and by way of capital to start her life with. He had said that was all he could afford. And Lila had carried her small bedding roll herself from the bus stop to the train so as to make this capital last as long as possible.

For Lila life held no promise. She would live as long as she supplied the inferno of her stomach with fuel—and then. What then—Lila didn't know and didn't care. The future was blank, as blank as a blackboard in a classroom just before school.

●

A man jumped on to the footboard of the compartment in which Lila was travelling just when the train was moving out of Kalyan station. Lila asked him to get off, hotly. But he looked at her. There were tears in his red eyes. They were swollen—with crying or long sleeplessness. And the train had gathered speed by then, as electric trains do in no time "Please let me hold on till the next stop," he said pathetically. "There is no room anywhere, and I must go by this train." There was a strange plea in his voice which touched Lila's heart. She looked at him again. The emotions of fear, remorse, wrath, pain and self-pity had played havoc with him. Lila could read his eyes as the open page of some book. The expression in the eyes of the gazelle of Mahmud Ghazni legend was nothing to the fathoms—deep sorrow in which this man was drowned. His hands were trembling as he held the door and his dhoti and coat were flying and flapping about wildly in the wind lashing at the speeding train.

"Come in and sit here," Lila said pointing to a corner of the compartment. And she looked round sternly if any of the women would have any objection to that. But no one cared. They were all engrossed with their babies, their sorrowful thoughts or merely gazing out with an air of dense stupidity and dumbness reminiscent of a herd of buffaloes.

Lila was prepared to fight if someone dared to cross her path. Not because she had any use for this man, but because she was in the mood to fight. She was alone—a woman—a young and beautiful woman—and she was up against the world. She was prepared to fight the whole way through. Her blood was perpetually on the boil. She was ready to fly at anything, anybody and anywhere.

By the time the train pulled into Poona station, Haria had served Seth Kundanmal's lunch and had cleaned and packed his things. Lila was brooding over a book and getting ready to lug her bedding to the bus stand, and the man who had jumped on to her compartment at Kalyan was crying bitterly in a corner of a servants' compartment, where he had shifted. He was not crying really, just whining. Whining in a low hoarse tone like a bitch in labour.

●

Nandu had arranged for Seth Kundanmal to travel by car from Poona to Panchgani. Sethji did not like long journeys by car. But this one had to be gone through. The car was waiting and Sethji was escorted into it by one of his clients in Poona. In a matter of minutes they were off. The client instructed the chauffeur to drive slowly and carefully. The cargo he was carrying was very precious!

Lila came out of the platform after a long time. The crowd pushed and jostled and she waited to let it pass. She hated crowds. She had always moved in exclusive circles. This was a new and revolting experience for her—this mingling with the herd. When at last she did manage to get to the bus stand, the bus was full. No they wouldn't take even one passenger in excess of the number allowed. It was a State Transport Bus, they said. None of those jailopies of old which would take double the number of passengers sanctioned by law. And even if they could take some more, there were many in the queue before her. No there was no other bus till 6 o'clock next morning. "Six o'clock in the morning," shouted Lila horrified. "Oh my God where shall I go now," she said. She was not orthodox. But in times of extreme distress the name of the Almighty escaped her lips.

As Lila went back towards the station carrying her bedding, she saw the silver and blue State Transport Bus. It was full. And from somewhere inside the bus she heard the low animal whine of a human being torn to bits and shreds.

●

Lila went to the main entrance of the station. She put down her bedding near the cycle-stand and sat down on it. She was tired, hungry and disgusted. Where on earth would she spend the night? She could not possibly go to a hotel. She had no money. And besides hotels were not always the place for a young woman all by herself. She was engrossed in these thoughts, and her perception of things around her was numbed by weariness. She sighed deeply and looked up. There were a couple of loafers stationed at a small distance from her. They stared, and coughed and whistled.

Lila was frightened. She picked up her bedding and went on to the platform. She blindly went up some stairs, and there, thank heavens, was the ladies' waiting room. Why hadn't she thought of it earlier? She went in, brought out her 'parothas' and 'bhaji' she had brought from home and gobbled them down in no time. She drank some water from the bathroom tap with her cupped hands. Then she lay down on a bench and thinking of the night ahead, and her whole life which was but a longer night ahead, she fell asleep.

●

She was awakened by what sounded

(Continued on Page 38)

'BETTER THAN NOTHING'

Green in The Providence Journal

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

★

Grand achievement by Tatas—East Punjab's blunder—Lesson for selectors—Failure of duty by AILTA—Persuade Don Bradman—Stadia at Calcutta — Women's Hockey in sweltering heat.

ALL glory to Tata Sports Club and their sporting Captain, R. S. Gentle, for adding the famous Aga Khan Cup to their already bulging stock of trophies which includes the celebrated Beighton Cup of Calcutta. After a comparatively lean season they had so far, few could have expected that they would succeed in defeating the redoubtable holders, East Punjab Police, and winning the Blue Riband of Western India hockey. But they upset all calculations.

It cannot, however, be said that sheer force of luck carried Tatas to the gates of victory. In the process of reaching the final stage they showed gradual and steady improvement and their scintillating display against Hindusthan, Air Craft from Bangalore last year's runners-up, in the penultimate round left little doubt in my mind that they had every chance of lowering the colours of the virtual National Champions.

Tremendous Advantage

In fact after watching the listless performances of the Punjab Policemen against the broken-up and disjointed Lusitanians I told my friend, Jal Lakdawala of Tatas, that they had a better chance of winning than their great rivals. "We would love to win it, Jal said, "That's the only big trophy which has eluded us so far." I do not think it was a big prophecy by any means. Tatas started with a tremendous advantage against their final opponents—in that they had complete rest for a number of days, while the Punjabees were engaged in hectic struggles for a whole week. So they were quite fresh and absolutely fit both physically and mentally. The 'Coppers', on the other hand, became tired and stale due to their hard fights against the Lusis in the quarter-finals and the Punjabees from Calcutta in the penultimate round. In consequence they lost much of their confidence.

East Punjab's Blunder

I have not the least doubt in my mind that individually and collectively the visitors are far superior to the home team. Nobody will deny that they have the best set of forwards in India today. Had they played their usual game, they would have easily triumphed in all their engagements and retained the valuable trophy.

But they hopelessly blundered in their tactics and strategy. The main cause of their downfall was their resort to a defensive game—with four forwards and four half-backs—against the Lusitanians. The worst feature of this negative policy was keeping the left flank completely barren.

This was inexplicable in the extreme apparently they were afraid of the speedy right inner of the Lusis, Leslie Woodcock—a player, by the way, who was beneath the notice of Bombay's selectors for the Inter-Provincial team! In that case they should not have deputised a winger to shadow him. Either their centre-half or inside-left should have been posted to do this job. This would have served their purpose quite well.

Unworthy Nervousness

As it happened, the three inside forwards, Bakshish, Balbir and Udham, played too close together, leaving flanks either ignored or unposted. This made the task of the opposing halves, particularly of Amir Kumar, the brilliant pivot of the Lusis much easier. Fast and efficient as their wingers were had they plied them to best advantage, they would not only have made short work of the Lusis, but preserved their vast stock of energies and maintained their usual confidence to get the better of the Calcutta and Bombay sides comfortably.

They should always remember that attack is the best defence. Really speaking, there was nothing wrong with their defence. Their backs were a bit slow—but sure all the same. But for an unaccountable degree of fight, which forced them to weaken their attack, they were masters of the situation. Trilochan Singh stood head and shoulders above every one in the field —both literally metaphorically. Only their forwards were, strangely enough, found wanting. For a set of men quite capable and efficiently in every respect, they gave a poor exhibition of themselves. Less individualism and more concerted efforts on a wider field would have brought glorious success to their doors.

Amazing Indeed!

After five long years the Aga Khan Cup has remained at home. Of course it had stayed in the province two years ago by virtue of Kirkee United's triumph in 1948. But the City was deprived of the honour since the Lusitanians bagged it in 1944. The victory of Tatas is all the more creditable because they were able to wrest it from the hands of a team which is to all intents and purposes at the top of Indian hockey today.

It is amazing that a club side has succeeded in achieving what the combined strength of Bombay could not.

It may be recalled here that Bombay was defeated by Mysore in the Inter-Provincial Tournament at Bhopal last month. Now Tatas have conquered practically the same team under the garb of Hindusthan Air Craft in the semi-final with ease and ultimately prevailed over the National Champions in the colours of the East Punjab Police. This shows that good team-work may achieve even what may appear to be impossible.

Lessons For Selectors

All our selectors and committees would do well to make a carefree note of this. Haphazard selections and absense of combined practice in plenty cannot make for strength and solidarity. Careful choice of players for each position and their intensive training together in their respective billets can alone bring success. A lot depends on the Captain and the manager too, because if the players are mishandled by them,—or one of the other—the combination is bound to go to pieces.

Had our team been carefuly selected —without any sense of partiality or favouritism—and they were given the necessary training, Bombay would surely have captured the national title without serious difficulty. I wonder if the present lessons would be digested properly and followed carefully in future.

Let Down By Umpires

It is a great pity that Umpire Trilok Singh of Delhi, who did so well, could not stay on to see the end of the Aga Khan Cup final. Had he officiated in the second semi-final and the final along with Zelio da Silva, they would have been better supervised than they were. At any rate the losers would not have gone away with the feeling that they were badly let down by the umpires. Inefficiency or errors on the part of the local umpires seem to have caused the downfall of both the Punjab sides. Well, mistakes are part of the game, as they say to err is human. But when it affects the ultimate result, it is bound to cause heart-barring on the losing side.

It must be highly gratifying to the Aga Khan Tournament Committee and the Bombay Gymkhana was the tournament was a great success from the financial point of view. This was chiefly due to the large crowds visiting the Azad Maidan specially in the closing stages of the tournament. The fans must be well-satisfied with the excellent fare dished out by the contending parties.

India And Davis Cup

Tennis-lovers in India were greatly disappointed when they heard that the A.I.L.T.A. had not entered for the Davis Cup for the second year in succession. "That's not the way to raise the standard of play to its Zenith", they complained in chorus. How can our players rise to the world level if they are locked up within their own borders and not allowed to measure their strength with the leading exponents of the game from other countries and under varying conditions, they asked.

J. Chinnadurai, India's representative on the International body, hinted that one of our powerful state associations sabotaged the A.I.L.T.A.'s decision to send a team for the World Championship.

We do not know who caused the mischief. All we can say is that they did not play the game by our tennis hopefuls.

Unfortunately for this country there are plenty of busybodies packing most of our National and State associations, who are always placing various kinds of impediments in the way of our national and state's progress. Unless and until these Augean Stables are cleaned up wholesale, we can entertain little hope for the future.

Calcutta's Praiseworthy Efforts

We hear, however, that after the grand show put up by Dilip Bose and Sumant Misra, India's No. 1 and 2 respectively against Geoffrey Brown, who stands third in the ranking list of Australia, the Calcutta South Club are making strenuous efforts to send these two players, and Naresh Kumar as well, for the Wimbledon Championships. So this Australian star's visit to Calcutta on his way to London for the same tournament as well as the Davis Cup has been a sort of blessing in disguise for these players.

The exhibition matches seem to have paid a good dividend. I have every hope that the efforts of this premier tennis club of India to raise the necessary funds will be crowned with success. Although we do not expect that any of these players will bring home one or the other of the Championships we may hope that their participation in the Wimbledon and other important tournaments in Europe and the experience they will gain in the best of company will help them — and India — to rise to the forefront of world tennis.

Ask Duleep To Persuade Don

It now seems definite that another Commonwealth Cricket team under the managership of George Duckworth will pay a visit to this country next cold weather. Pakistan has however, refused entertain such a team! Evidently it does not pay them to do so. Nonetheless, the Board of Control for Cricket in India is determined to bring out as strong a composite team as possible.

In this connection I should like to suggest that every effort should be made to persuade Don Bradman to lead this team. If Duleep Sinhji who is now an Ambassador in Australia, is approached by the Board of Control to use his personal influence the Great Don, may be persuaded to accept India's invitation. But this must be done immediately. Needless to mention, India will give a right royal reception to the greatest batsman ever born.

Coaching Scheme Goes "Phut" ?

It was announced by the Board of Control sometime ago that a School for coaching Youngsters, under the Directorship of Col. C. K. Nayudu, would be started in Bombay shortly. But we find that "C. K." has already left for a tour of Europe and America and will not return home for a few months. Then what will happen to the pet scheme? Will it remain on paper like many of its predecessors and pigeonholed for the benefit for the future generation?

The experience of Harry Parks, the British professional, at Calcutta does not appear to be very happy. The older players would not care to take coaching at his hands and there were not enough Youngsters of the promising type to benefit by his lessons. In short the money spent on him was more of less wasted. Park's main difficulty was the language. His pupils could not follow his instructions properly and he could not understand them as well. The Cricket Association of Bengal will have to thrash out the question in all its bearings before they engage him again.

Our local sports organisers would do well to take a lesson from this before they think of importing foreign coaches at high expense.

Stadia At Eden Gardens

Bengal has now finally decided to build two separate stadia at the Eden Gardens Calcutta,—one for cricket and other indoor and outdoor games like badminton table tennis and lawn tennis, and another for football and hockey. The Government has already accorded its sanction to the plans. So far so good. Now it remains for the sporting organisations of Bengal to raise the necessary funds for giving them concrete shape.

It is stated that a National Cricket Club—a part from the National Sports Club of India—will be organised in Calcutta.

I hope the stadia will be a 'fait accompli' ere long so that Bengal's sports may benefit to the fullest extent by their existence. They would certainly be more useful to the game and the public at large than the two stadia in Bombay—for the simple reason they would be packed throughout the year.

Hayes Cup For Bombay Greys

Again after a long interregnum women's hockey has been revived in Bombay. The replay of the Hayes Cup final which was postponed for three weeks was staged at the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Tuesday last. In view of the fact that Bombay City had got the better of Bombay Greys in the last tournament,—the Killedar Cup,—it was generally expected that the City would repeat that performance.

But despite the augmentation of their strength by the return of their thrustful centre-forward, Phyllis Badal the City failed to rise to the occasion and were defeated by a trace of goals without response. Both in team-work and stick-work, they left much to be desired. The Greys, on the other hand, played their best game of the season. Every one played remarkably well with Pansy Shamas in deep defence and Pat Hickson and Ray Greenwell (nee Salway) in the attacking flanks outstanding. Although their second goal should not have been allowed by umpire Mendonca, it must be said to their credit that the Greys fully deserved their victory. And this was their sixth in the tournament.

Women's Complaint

"The last of the women's competitions Tommy Emar Gold Cup, is still to be staged. When the league was started early this season it was hoped that all their engagemens would be finished before the hot days came up. But for reasons best known to the B.P.H.A. Committee—undivinable by ordinary mortals—things have been dragged on to sweltering points. Many of the fair competitors have complained to me about it. Somehow their grievances remain unredressed year by year.

Expectations of participation by Madhya Pradesh, the National Champions, and other States associations have been belied. So it rests with the local teams to make the best of it. Again a battle royal beween the old rivals, Bombay Greys, the holders, and the Bombay City, is promised. The venue is Azad Maidan again.

'ROUND AND ROUND THE BALL GOES. WERE IT STOPS NOBODY KNOWS'

Sweigert in The San Francisco Chronicle

Great Friendship Between Two Stalwarts

LENIN AND STALIN LIVED WITH ONE THOUGHT AND ONE DESIRE DURING REVOLUTION

"REMEMBER", love, study Ilyich (Lenin), our teacher, our leader"—cut in marble, these words of J. V. Stalin greet the visitors to the museum. The documents, photographs, paintings and other exhibits of the museum afford a vivid illustration of the life and work of Vladimir Llyich Lenin whose name is associated with the new era in the history of mankind.

Step by step they unraval before the visitors the heroic history of the Bolshevik Party founded by the Great Lenin who dedicated his life entirely to the emancipation of the workers and peasants from the yoke of capital, to the cause of Socialism. Beginning the propaganda of Marxism in small circles of advanced workers, in the most difficult conditions under the czarist autocratic rule, Lenin built up, in the course of the indomitable struggle against the enemies of the revolution the powerful Bolshevik Party which inspired and organised the victory of the October Revolution and became the leading force in the world's first Socialist state founded in October, 1917.

The exhibits revive in the visitor's memory the great image of the immortal Lenin, the illustrious leader of the Party, the leader and teacher of the working class, the coryphaeous of science, the founder of Leninism.

At the same time the exhibits show the way in which the life and work of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin became closely intertwined—fortunately for all mankind—and the close co-operation of the great leaders of the Revolution in steering the country towards Socialism.

A group of visitors pauses in front of the showcase where the newspapers "Proletary" and "Proletariatis Brdzola" which was edited by Stalin reprinted Lenin's articles from the "Proletary". The "Proletary" which was edited by Lenin, reprinted Stalin's articles from the "Proletariatis Brdgzola"... ..

"Our leaders of the revolution lived with one thought, with one desire to free the working class from the yoke of the capitalists", remarks one of the visitors, an elderly woman with the Order of Lenin on her breast.

First Meeting

The guide directs the attention of the visitors to a picture on the wall which shows the first meeting between V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin at the Tammerfors Conference, in December, 1905. The visitors pause in front of the picture, looking affectionately at the infinitely dear features of Lenin and Stalin. The artist has succeeded in conveying the feeling of affinity that developed between the two great leaders of the revolution.

The visitors pause to read the famous "Mandate of the workingmen of St. Petersburg to their Labour Deputy" written by Stalin. In this "Mandate", J. V. Stalin urged the workers to a two-front struggle—against the Czarist government and against the liberal bourgeoisie which sought agreement with Czarism. When he sent the copy to the press, Lenin wrote on the margin:

> "....We are sending to you the St. Petersburg Mandate..Publish this Mandate to the St. Petersburg Deputy without fail, in a prominent place in large type."

A group of collective farmers from the Volga area pauses in front of the picture showing Lenin's arrival in Petrograd in April, 1917. Stalin stands next to Lenin, and there is excitement and joy written on his face. Lenin on top of an armoured car at the Finland Railway Station, proclaiming his historical call for the Socialist revolution Lenin's famous April Theses which armed the Party with its programme of struggle for the Socialist revolution Firmly; but cautiously, Lenin and Stalin were leading the Party, the working class, to the Socialist revolution.

The visitors stop in front of a drawing showing Lenin as he was compelled to leave Petrograd for Razliv to escape the persecutions of the counter-revolutionary Provisional Government Stalin, who visited Lenin in his hiding on two ocasions, is there to see him off. The drawing stirs up in the visitor a feeling of deep gratitude to J. V. Stalin who in those days saved Lenin's precious life. It is known that the despicable traitors—Trotsky Kamenev and Rykov insisted that Lenin should answer the summons of the counter-revolutionary court. These traitors wanted to send Lenin to certain death.

In Lenin's absence J. V. Stalin directed the work of the Central Committee and the central organ of the Bolshevik Party.

The October days were approaching. The documents displayed in the museum vividly illustrate the preparations of the Party for these great revolutionary battles. Lenin's genius illuminated for the Party the sure way to victory.

The October Revolution won under the leadership of V. I. Lenin and J.V. Stalin. Lenin and Stalin are at the helm of the ship of state. The visitors read with deep emotion the first Decrees of the Soviet Government signed by the great leaders.

Stalin On The Fronts

In the hall where the documents relating to the Civil War are collected there is a big map illustrating Lenin's contact with all the fronts. The Central Committee of the Party and Lenin personally commissioned Stalin to the most critical fronts where the danger to the revolution was the gravest. Stars on the map indicate the places where Stalin was present in person in those years. Stalin was the author of the most important strategic plans. And everywhere, J. V. Stalin's iron will and strategic genius ensured victory to the revolution.

V. I. Lenin consulted J. V Stalin on all the most important questions of Soviet state policy, on military problems "A plenary meeting of the Central Committee is scheduled for tomorrow at six in the afternoon", reads a telegram from Lenin to Stalin who was at the front. "Try to send your conclusions..on our military prospects before that hour..The most important political decisions may depend upon your conclusion."

Stalin's Love For Lenin

Stalin kept Lenin regularly informed about the situation on the fronts. His letters reflect great love for his teacher and friend. Here is a letter from Stalin to Lenin sent from the Tsaritsyn front. It begins with the words: "Fervent greetings to my beloved, elder Comrade Lenin".

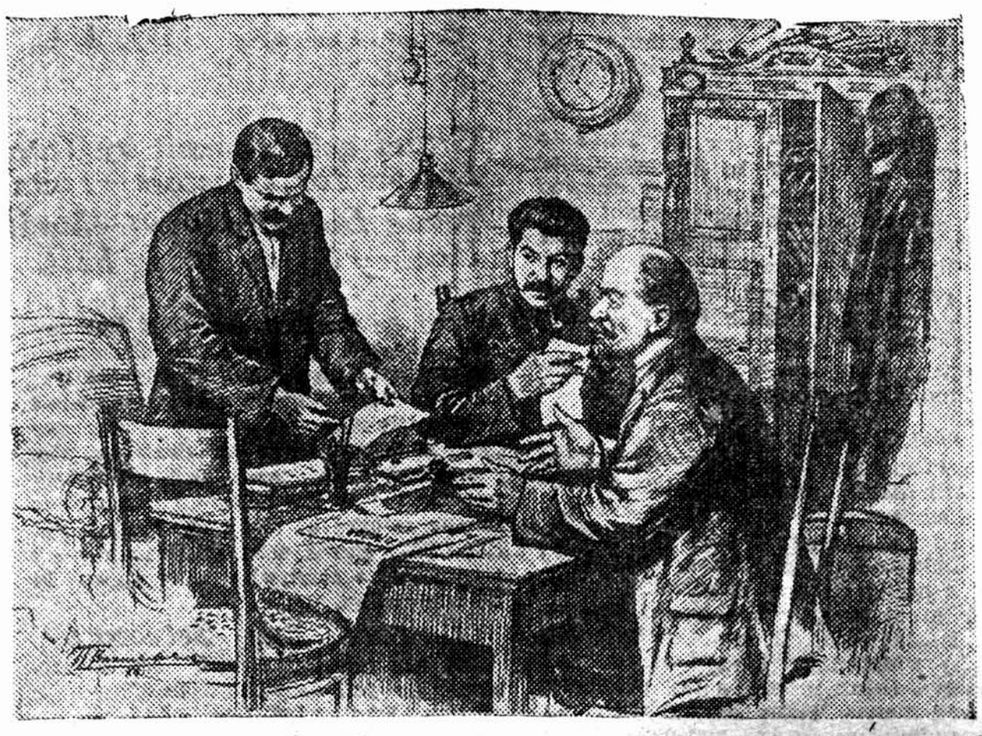
And V. I. Lenin rewarded his closest friend, Joseph Stalin, with the same love and supreme confidence. This is evident from letters, telegrams and notes preserved in the museum.

Torn from his work by disease, Lenin was at Gorki. The main burden of the work of guiding the affairs of the Party fell upon the shoulders of Stalin, Photographs and drawings show Lenin and Stalin in Gorki.

Lenin was no more. The banner of Lenin, the banner of the Party was taken up and carried on by Stalin, Lenin's worthy successor.

There is a photograph showing Stalin at the special memorial session of the Second All-Union Congress of Soviets when he made a solemn vow to his teacher and leader, Lenin, in the name of the Party. Stalin's face conveys inexpressible sorrow. And the words of Stalin's vow resound with inexhaustible faith in the victory of Lenin's ideas.

Every visitor leaves the museum with a sense of pride derived from the realisation that Stalin's vow is being undeviatingly and successfully carried out, that Lenin's cause thrives and triumphs. Under the leadership of the great Stalin, under the militant Leninist banner, the Soviet people are confidently advancing.



The central organ of the Bolshevik Party, "Pravda" almost daily published articles by Lenin and Stalin. The Bolshevik slogans permeated the consciousness of the people. After his arrival in Petrograd on April 5, 1917, Vladimir Lenin, joined the editorial board of the "Pravda". P. Vasiliev's drawing above shows Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Stalin and Vyacheslav Molotov in the editorial office of the "Pravda" in 1917.

B. B. C. PAYS DOG £10 A SHOW

GAY dogs, dull dogs, hero dogs, villain dogs, dogs to the rescue, dogs to attack—Mr. Trevor Hill, Britain's leading agent for canine film stars can supply them all.

If a scene in a film calls for a white poodle to enter a bathroom, pull out the plug and empty the bath (as it did in "Obsession"), Mr. Hill can provide a suitably trained dog in a few weeks at a cost of up to £200, If a team of huskies is required for a film about the frozen wastes, Mr. Hill will supply the team.

Since early 1948 Mr. Trevor Hill has supplied fourteen dog actors of various breeds to the British film industry. His bestknown canine star is Rustler, the nine-year-old Alsatian in the B.B.C. Western show, "Riders of the Range."

Rustler is owned and was trained by Mr. H. P. Colbourne, an Uckfield, Sussex, laundry proprietor. Although over seventy, Mr. Colbourne is acknowledged to be the foremost dogtrainer in this country. He has groomed several canine stars for Mr. Hill, including Jumble for the "William" films.

Jumble was a "rush" order. Mr. Colbourne found him—a mongrel mixture of sheepdog and old-time actor's fur coat—at the Battersea Dogs' Home on a Wednesday, paid a shilling for him on the Thursday, and delivered him trained for his part in "Just William" to the studio at eight a.m., on the following Monday morning!

Rustler, was also Working Trials Champion of Great Britain in 1947 and 1948. Rustler is his B.B.C. name only. When appearing in championship trials he sports the classy title of "Rockswall Bello Romano." To Mr. Colbourne's laundry girls he is plain Jo-Jo.

Every Sunday, when "Riders of the Range" is broadcast, Mr. Hill calls for him at the laundry and takes him up to London by car.

In the studio, Rustler settles down by the piano with his own microphone on the floor, and Mr. Hill stands by with the dog star's script. When action is required, Mr. Hill makes the necessary signal and Rustler barks, yelps or growls ferociously as required—to the second. He has never "fluffed" a line. For each half-dozen barks and growls the B.B.C. pays Rustler £10 a broadcast.

Incidentally, there are only two canine radio stars—Lassie, the Hoolywood dog, and Rustler over here. Somebody has suggested that they should be introduced with a view to matrimony, but Rustler doesn't seem very interested.

THIS MUSIC BRINGS DEATH

DOES a strange course cling to Tschaikovsky's famous Pathetique symphony which, according to Victor Kolar, the U. S. conductor, threatens with death and disaster those who play it?

The other day a Stockholm clarinettist died after playing it. And only a few weeks ago, Mr. Gaze Cooper, founder of the 70-strong Nottingham Symphony Orchestra, refused to allow the orchestra to play the symphony again. They have played it twice, and on each occasion a member of the orchestra has died. The first death occurred nearly four years ago when a horn-player was taken ill after rehearsals of the symphony had started, and died in hospital. Then a 'cellist was killed in a road accident.

Mr. Cooper, an Egyptologist and archaeologist, is not superstitious—one of his treasures is a piece of Tutankhamen's shroud—but he says: "When I hear the symphony, I have a strange, uncanny feeling. There sems to be a fatal atmosphere."

Legend says Tschaikovsky foretold his own death in the Pathetique. Mr. Kolar says two of his dearest friends died within two days after he first conducted it. "Once I conducted this symphony against my will," he recalls. "Within a few days a close friend died in a fall from a hotel window. Every time I have conducted the Pathetique death and tragedy have followed. I vowed, in 1934 I would never conduct it again."

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business promotion transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influences of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

PT. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI
(B.C.B.) HARTARPUR (E.P.)

Socialism In Ballet

PRAGUE (PTI-Reuter): Czechoslovak ballet and dance experts meeting in conference in Southern Moravia, adopted a resolution calling for the closing down of private ballet schools and urging Czechoslovak ballet to pay more attention to the methods of 'socialist realism".

The resolution urged that greater attention be paid to studying the work of the Russian ballet expert, Stanislavsky, and that new educational methods for ballet should be worked out within the next 6 months

Finally, the resolution said that political and ideological instructions, as well as expert tuition in music, should be given to ballet pup

No Ban On Race Propaganda

LAKE SUCCESS, April 29. (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Human Rights Commission has decided not to ban propaganda supporting racial and national superiority or race hatred.

The Soviet Union and France yesterday sought to include in the Commission's proposed covenant on human rights an article which would have outlawed any attempts to advocate national or racial hostility.

The proposed amendments were defeated by a vote of seven to four with three abstentions. The Commission accepted the British and American contention that any such article in the covenant might limit freedom of speech and of the press.

The Soviet and French drafts of the article had been presented at the 1949 meetings of the Commission.

That was how the Soviet proposal came to be considered by the Russian-boycotted Human Rights Body.

Main objection to the Soviet proposal was that it might provide certain governments with a basis whereby they could circumvent fundamental human rights.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, India, was among those who supported omission of the article.

PRAKASAM HAS SOMETHING FRESH

VIJAYAVADA, April 29. (PTI): Mr. T. Prakasam former Premier of Madras declared here that he was going to meet the Prime Minister Pandit Nehu and Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Patel not only to press old charges against certain Madras ministers, but also bring to their notice some fresh charges and ask them whether they could do something.

U. S. Rejects Idea Of U. N. Without Russia

ONLY A SMALL GROUP TO BLAME FOR STALEMATE

WASHINGTON, April 29 (PTI-Reuter).

SENIOR State Department officials rejected the idea of reorganising the United Nations without Russia because they felt the weaknesses of the organisation were mostly caused by the failure of a small group of nations to carry out their obligations, it was learned today.

The only official State Department comment was made by Mr. John D. Hickerson, Assistant Secretary of State for United Nations affairs, who said that America's policy was to encourage the working of the United Nations with its present membership.

One official said the State Department had for a long time thought about a proposed reorganisation without Russia, but had decided it was not a good idea.

They believed the United Nations had accomplished much more than it was given credit for.

NO CHANGE OF CHINA POLICY

They know of nothing to change the present United States attitude on the question of Chinese representation, which caused Russia to walk out of most United Nations agencies.

Mr. John Foster Dulles, Republican Party foreign policy adviser to State Secretary Mr. Dean Acheson said, "Anything we need to do in the way of making a more closely knit alliance can be done within the framework of the Charter as we have already shown in two instances—the North Atlantic Pact Treaty and the Rio Pact".

ONLY LINK

In New York, General Carlos Romulo, President of the General Assembly, said the United Nations was the only workable link between the East and West.

He said the organisation was neither intended nor equipped to settle quarrels between the big powers and its entire structure was based on big-power co-operation. It was wrong to blame the organisation because the big powers had been unable to settle their differences.

Raising Of Eyebrows At U. N. H. Q.

L9KE SUCCESS: Revelation that the State Department in Washington had given consideration to the idea of reorganising the United Nations without Russia led to the raising of some eyebrows, at the United Nations headquarters, cables D. P. Wagle, PTI correspondent.

The surprise was occasioned more by the circumstances and manner of the disclosure than the admitted fact.

A leading New York newspaper had published a story about a fortnight ago stating that "some State Department officials" were thinking of a United Nations without Russia and that the Kremlin was probably thinking of a counter-move by organising a Communist-minded United Nations.

The story appeared only in one edition of the paper. Official United States opposition to the Hoover proposal, however, is still assured.

The reasons for this are said to be two-fold: (1) Whatever the differences between the United States and Russia might be, a point of contact between the two such as that provided by the United Nations is too valuable to be abandoned.

(2) Even the "remnant" United Nations would not be "United" because several unattached Asian nations, notably India, would be expected to stay aloof in terms of their policy of neutrality in the Cold War.

The general feeling was that Mr. Hoover had merely given public expression to a demand that was being privately voiced by certain elements and that this was one of the reasons that was likely to take Mr. Trygve Lie to Moscow.

U.N. COULD BE SAVED

Mr. Lie Hopeful

LONDON, April 29. (PTI-Reuter): Speaking about his forthcoming visit to Paris, Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the U.N. said the purpose of his current trip was to have a discussion on "the general situation" with Member Governments.

He was asked directly if he would raise the question of votes for Communist China in Paris. He replied: "I can only say that this comes under the head of the 'general situation'.

He had no doubt that the United Nations could be saved, but at present he had not personally formulated the ways and means of saving it.

He recalled previous tours and added: "This year the situation is more tense. The United Nations machinery is out of order. It works, but not normally with some seats empty".

He thought a new approach to atomic control was "both possible and advisable".

Mr. Lie said he had had "very good talks" in London yesterday: with officials of the British Foreign Office yesterday morning and with Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee in the afternoon.

He had not discussed his proposals for a 20-year peace programme or additional Security Council meetings at Foreign Minister level. He hoped for encouragement on these ideas, but had so far received no official reaction from any Member Government.

IT IS A TOP SECRET!

Congress Personnel For Hyderabad Cabinet

SECUNDERABAD, April 29, (UPI): The Congress personnel for the Hyderabad Government is a top secret which Mr. D. G. Bindu, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, has shared with none so far, it was learned today

As regards Hyderabad's 16 nominees to the Indian Parliament, it is gathered that three seats have been allocated to Scheduled Castes, two to Muslims, one each to Labour and Industry, besides the general seats. Among the Muslim, the Scheduled Caste and Labour quotas, there are certain individuals who own allegiance to the State Congress. This list also is not expected to be made public until the President of the Indian Republic gives his consent.

Meanwhile, the State Congress circles are jubilant over the events of the last few days. They are happy that the hand of co-operation that the State Congress was extending has been grasped by the administration, and hope that the two will now work hand-in-hand for the good of the people and the state.

THREE BURNT ALIVE

Disastrous Fire In Bihar Village

MADHOBANI, April 29 (PTI): Three persons were burnt alive and about 2,000 houses were gutted in a big fire that broke out on Thursday in Ramnagar and Sirahi villages and their adjoining areas at about 23 miles north of Joynagar, Darbhanga District according to a report received here. The cause of the fire is not known.

Foodgrains worth several lakhs of rupees are reported to have been burnt to ashes. Volunteer organisations of the neighbouring areas are rendering relief to the sufferers.

LANDSLIDE IN BANDRA

Three Persons Buried By Debris

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A landslide occurred at Palli Hill, Bandra, yesterday afternoon, burying three persons who were working at the foot of the hill under a mass of earth and stones.

One of them, Manglabai Kika who was extricated died on the way to hospital. Another, Laxman Chimaji, was transferred to the K.E.M. Hospital, but he too expired later.

TWO CHILDREN BURNT

BETTIAH (Bihar), April 29, (UPI): Two children are reported to have been burnt to death on Tuesday in a big fire which was fanned by a strong west wind gutting 250 houses in the village of Bairia, about ten miles from Bettiah. Some head of cattle have also been lost.

300 HOUSES BURNT

KHAGARIA (Bihar): A fierce fire broke out in village in Khagaria Sub-Division as a consequence of which some 300 houses were burnt to ashes, it is learnt.

700 HOUSES BURNT

MUZAFFERPUR: There has been considerable loss due to ravages by fire in the district within the week and nearly 700 houses have so far been gutted in the whole district.

The places affected mainly are Sirsia in Bela Thana, Sahebgunj Machchiin, Sakra Thana, and Belsund Thana.

LAWYER CHARGED WITH THROWING BOMB

Case Adjourned

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 29, (PTI): Further hearing in the case in which Mr. B. G. Keskar, a local lawyer, is accused of throwing a hand-grenade at the car in which the Nizam was travelling on January 26 last, was today postponed by the First City Magistrate, Hyderabad, to May 9.

The adjournement was in response to a request from Mr. Keskar's counsel who could not be present in the Court today.

HYDERABAD CASES ADJOURNED

Notices For Witnesses In Pakistan

HYDERABAD (Deccan), April 29, (PTI): The Special Tribunal presided over by Mr J. A. Pinto today adjourned further hearing in the Shoebullah Khan Murder Case and the Bibinagar Dacoity Case till June 19.

Th Tribunal ordered issue of notices to witnesses stated to be residing in Pakistan and named by accused Nazarali, Mehtab Khan and Mohammed Khwaja in the Bibinagar Dacoity Case.

GURKHA SENTRIES WITHDRAWN

Guards At Nizam's Palace

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 29 (PTI): Gurkha sentries who stood guard around the King Kothi Palace, the residence of the Nizam, Rajpramukh of Hyderabad, since Mir Laik Ali, former Premier of Hyderabad, escaped from house custody last month, were withdrawn yesterday.

Hyderabad Army and Police personnel, who were guarding the palace previously, have replaced the Gurkhas.

Gurkhas were called in, it was reported, at the request of the Nizam himself.

DIXON REFUSES TO BE DRAWN IN

"Kashmir Job Very Delicate"

NEW YORK, April 29 (PTI).

SIR OWEN DIXON, Justice of the Australian High Court, who has been appointed United Nations representative to mediate in Kashmir arrived at La Guardia airport by plane from Sydney via San Francisco last night.

He told the PTI correspondent he left Sydney on Wednesday and said: "I came over 10,000 miles with all the speed I could make."

Sir Owen was greeted, among others, by representatives of the Indian and Pakistani delegations to the United Nations. He said to both "I want to express to you how grateful I am for the confidence reposed in me by your countries".

Afterwards, in an interview, he told reporters he expected to meet the acting Secretary General of the United Nations Dr. Byron Price and Admiral Chester Nimitz Plebiscite Administrator in Kashmir, at Lake Success today to discuss his plans before going to India and Pakistan. He could not say how long he would remain at Lake Success

HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE

"This is a highly responsible task and I do not want to say anything more", he added.

Asked whether his task in Kashmir would be that of a Mediator, Sir Owen said "It is an exceedingly important task with a wide commission to mediate between the two countries."

He would not express any opinion on whether he would meet the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, who is expected to arrive in New York on May 6.

Asked for his opinion on the understanding reached between India and Pakistan, Sir Owen said that in view of the delicate nature of his mission, he would not like to comment.

Among officials who greeted Sir Owen at the airport were Mr. Paul Rod Zianko Protocol Officer of the United Nations Secretariat, Mr. K. C. O. Shann, acting leader of the Australian Delegation, Mr. W. Watson, Australian Vice-Consul in New York, and Mr. M. Gopal Menon acting leader of the Indian Delegation and Mr. R. S. Chattari acting leader of the Pakistani Delegation.

MOVEMENT IN RAMDURGA

Forfeited Properties To Be Restored

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay, after careful consideration of a representation received by it, has decided to adopt in the case of the sufferers of the Praja Sangh Movement in 1938-39 in Ramdurga State, the same policy as was adopted in the case of the sufferers of 1942 Civil Disobedience movement in this State, says a press note.

The representation said that the Government of Ramdurga State had resorted to such acts as inflicting fines, forfeiting lands, attaching properties, etc., to suppress the Praja Sangh movement for constitutional rights.

According to the Government orders, the properties which were attached, sealed or confiscated will be restored to the owners concerned.

The properties which were confiscated by any order of the Court of law as a result of convictions of some violent offences would not be returned.

It has been directed that the cases in which the properties attached, sealed or confiscated have already been disposed of by public auction should be reported to the Government with full particulars regarding their net sale proceeds, etc.

The Government has instructed the District Magistrates of Bijapur and Dharwar to take necessary action in the light of the above instructions.

TRADE UNIONISM EXAMINATION

Successful Candidates

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following candidates have passed the examination of the Workers' School for Citizenship and Trade Unionism, Bombay, held in February 1950:—

Shri S. M. Bagve, Shri H. L. Kelkar, Shri B. L. Dalvi, Shri G. R. Shingate, Shri S. B. Dhumal, Shri A. S. Shingate Shri K. S. Shingate, Shri G. S. Mohite, and Shri V. V. Sawant.

Governor's Assent To Bombay Laws

The Governor of Bombay has signified his assent to the Bombay Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1950 and the Bombay Home Guards (Amendment) Bill, 1950, which have now become laws. These Acts have been published for information of the public in the Bombay Government Gazette of April 27.

Bombay Gas Supply Bill Now Law

The Bombay Gas Supply (Amendment) Bill, 1950 having received the assent of the Governor of Bombay, has now become Law and has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of April 28 for information of the public.

MORARJI DESAI AGAINST LINGUISTIC DIVISIONS

Advice To Kannadigas To Look To Interests Of Entire Nation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. MORARJI DESAI, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, declared today that he was against the linguistic division of the country, as it would impair the integrity and solidarity of the State.

He was speaking at the inauguration ceremony of the Sneha-Sammelan of the Bombay Kannadigas held this evening under the auspices of the Samyukta Karnataka Sangha at the Khalsa College.

Bombay, he added, had a reputation of working harmoniously and had thereby maintained the integrity of the State and strengthened the solidarity of the whole country.

He did not object to the Kannadigas striving for the ideal of a united Karnataka Province in a constitutional manner. Whether a few villages were in one province or the other did not matter as long as they remained part of the country.

He concluded with an appeal to the Kannadigas to forget their sectional interests and work for the larger good of the country.

Mr. G, P. Rajaratna presided over the gathering and Mr. R. V. Murthy welcomed the guest of honour.

DIWAKAR'S ADVICE

NEW DELHI, April 29 (PTI): Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, inaugurating here today the Horanada Kannadigara Sammelan called upon all Kannadigas to work shoulder to shoulder with other people of India in spite of differences in language and customs, so that India might grow as a strong united nation.

"To whatever race or races the Kannada people may have belonged", said Mr. Diwakar, "they are all Indians in culture and concept."

The Sammelan which has been called "to foster and develop among Kannadigas residing outside the Karnataka-speaking areas a spirit of cultural and linguistic solidarity" was attended by about 100 Kannadigas, including fifteen delegates from all over India.

Displayed on the dais in the municipal town hall were a few paintings by Kannadiga artists including a life-sized painting of Mahatma Gandhi leading the Dandi March.

Referring to the demand for a separate Karnataka province, Mr. Diwakar said: "A unified Karnataka as an integral part of an independent India was our political ideal. Independence we have achieved, but unification of Karnatak is yet to be achieved. That is not possible unless the people of Mysore are persuaded to join hands with the people outside Mysore. Until such an understanding is possible, no amount of sentimental outbursts would bring forth desired effect."

THREE-FOLD TASK

Mr. Diwakar emphasised "three points" that Kannadigas, who had migrated to other provinces, should remember. Firstly, they should act as "cultural ambassadors" of their province; secondly, having made a study of the history and literature of Karnatak, they should give information about Karnatak to the people of the province in which they live, and thirdly, the people of Karnataka should be kept informed as to the growth and development of the languages and literature of the other provinces.

Mr. M. R. Gopalachar, in his presidential address, said that the Kannadigas could not "grow and prosper" unless a separate Kannada province was formed.

RELIEF FOR POONA CULTIVATORS

Payment Of Rs. 16,000 Waived

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The payment of centage charges and fees amounting to Rs. 16,903 by the cultivators, for technical advice and preparation of plans and estimates for the construction of 24 pukka Dandharas in several villages of the Poona District has been waived by the Government of Bombay.

The Government has directed that the subsidy payable to the cultivators should not exceed 50 per cent of the total cost of construction.

BOOKS FORFEITED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has forfeited to the Government an Urdu booklet entitled "Bachon Ki Nasihat", written by Molvi Mohd Hussain Fakir Delvi of Delhi, and a book in English entitled "Now it Can Be Told", written by Shri A. N. Bali, published by Akashavani Prakashan Limited, Gopalnagar, Jullundur City (Punjab).

Allotment Of Cement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Applications for allotment of cement to Cement Processing Industries of Bombay State will be sponsored by the Joint Provincial Rationing Officer (Cement), Bombay, and not by the Director of Industries, Bombay.

CREDIT FACILITIES FOR CULTIVATORS

Co-op Conference In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A two-day meeting of the Provincial Co-operative Council commenced this afternoon at the Council Hall, Bombay. In the unavoidable absence of the President of the Council, Prof. D. G. Karve was elected President of the meeting. Members and invitees from all over the State attended the meeting.

Shri B.D. Patel, Registrar of Co-operative Societies gave a short review of the action taken on the resolutions passed at the previous meeting of the Council.

The Council then proceeded to review the position of the co-operative movement in Bombay State and the areas merged into it.

Consideration of the Committee's report regarding provision of all kinds of loans to agriculturists through co-operative agencies integrating rates of interest and other conditions, of another report regarding re-organisation of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute and creation of Divisional Co-operative Boards, and provision of facilities for co-operative institutions to join partnership under the Act, etc. are some of the important items on the agenda of the meeting.

The Council will also consider the steps to be taken for strengthening the organization of credit facilities on co-operative basis for the benefit of the employees in factories and other salary-earners and necessary co-ordination for this purpose between the persons interested in the co-operative movement and labour welfare.

Grants For Sabarkantha District

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A grant of Rs. 62,788 has been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay for the Sarvodaya Scheme in Sabarkantha District for the year 1950-51.

Dispute For Arbitration

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between the Goenka Trading Company, Bhandup, and its employees has been referred to the arbitration of the Industrial Court.

AMBALA, April 29, (PTI): The Punjab Government has superseded the Municipal Committee of Sadhaura in Ambala district for its "incompetency to perform its duties".

TERAPANTHI JAINS OUT TO ERADICATE SOCIAL EVILS

Today's Pledge-Taking To Dedicate In Service Of Humanity

NEW DELHI, April 29 (UPI).

About 500 men and women, mostly from the business community of Delhi and New Delhi, will take pledges tomorrow for self-purification and self-examination with the idea of putting an end to the social evils such as black-marketing, corruption. etc., rampant in the Marwari Society in general.

They will be members of a new brotherhood of men and women, known as "The Anuvrati Sangh," the main objects of which are "to lead mankind towards the path of self-control, irrespective of race, colour, country or religion; to make people devoted to the path of non-violence, truth, non-stealing, celebacy and non-possession; to raise the morals of the people by infusing a keen sense of spirituality; and to espouse the cause of universal fraternity and peace by inculcating the truth or ahimsa."

The ceremony will be inaugurated, and the pledges will be administered by His Highness Shri (108) Tulsiramji Maharaj, who is the ninth pontiff of the Jain Swatambar Terapanthi community, who along with a large number of monks and nuns, has come to Delhi for the first time trekking all the way from Rajputana. The Terapanthi Order has no monastery or permanent abode of its own. The monks and nuns move about on foot from place to place.

The interesting ceremony of "Pledge-taking" on the part of 500 mostly rich people from business community will be held in a specially constructed shamiana behind the Delhi Town Hall between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m tomorrow and is expected to be addressed by some prominent persons of Delhi.

SECONDARY EDUCATION ON A UNIFORM BASIS

Government Of India To Appoint A Commission

NEW DELHI, April 29 (PTI).

THE Government of India will shortly appoint a Commission to suggest a uniform system of secondary education in the country. it is learnt here today.

The personnel of the Commission has not yet been finally decided but it is expected to consist of some prominent educationists and public men interested in educational work.

The necessity of this Commission was felt in view of the fact that no definite decision had so far been taken about a uniform system of secondary education for the whole country. Secondary education was being imparted in different provinces in different ways causing confusion and lack of co-ordination.

The report of the University Commission has already decided the future plan of higher secondary education in the country. The report of the Commission was recently considered by the Central Advisory Board and submitted to the Ministry of Education with certain modifications.

BASIC EDUCATION

Similarly, basic education had also been planned on the basis of Nai Talim, envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi. Under this scheme, District Board schools in different provinces are being converted into basic schools.

No step has so far been taken with regard to secondary education. It was therefore, felt inevitable to appoint a commission which could go into the details and suggest a uniform system suitable to the needs of the country.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Besides the three stages of education, the Government of India are also experimenting social education in Delhi province. Under this scheme, social workers tour the interior parts of villages, where people are imparted education through lectures, film shows and similar other devices. Recently, the Director of Education, Delhi, organised eight education melas in different parts of the province

This scheme of social education is being expanded in the province. Eight mobile vans fitted with projectors, mobile stage, library and various other necessary things will move from village to village to impart education to thousands of illiterates in the villages.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Vaishak Shud 13 2006.
Muslim: Rajjab 12 1369.
Parsi: Avan 30 1319
Sunrise 6-12 a.m., Sunset 7-0 p.m.
Hightide 10-30, 22-30.
Lowtide 04-04, 16-23.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

SHROFF—Seth Vithaldas Pranjivandas, Dasa Disawal Bania, aged 68, expired on 29-4-50 and his Uthamna ceremony will be held on 30th April, Sunday at 5 p.m. at his residence, Kishore Bhoowan, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM—Extraordinary General meeting, at 4 p.m., Sangam premises.

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND—Silver Jubilee function at the Home, opp. Labour Welfare Centre, at 5-30 p.m.

SHREE MAHAKALI TEMPLE Annual Fair for three days from today, at Pydhoni.

THE SILVERFISH—Cruise round the harbour for members, from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

SRI THYAGARAJA SABHA—18th Annual General Meeting, at 9 a.m. at Podar College Lecture Hall, Matunga,

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM—Lecture on Diet and Health, at Vincent Square, St. 2, Dadar, at 10 a.m.

THE BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ—Annual General Body Meeting, at Podar College Hall, at 9-30 a.m

B.P.C.C. MASS SPINNING: Under the auspices of the Constructive Programme Committee, a mass spinning programme will be held at Shantinagar, Arthur Road, today (Sunday) at 8 a.m. Shri Ganpatishankar N. Desai, will address.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING: A social function will be held to felicitate Dr. V. D. Telang, the newly elected Congress Corporator, on (Monday), at 8 p.m. at the Hasnabad, Mount Road, Mazagaon. Shri S. K. Patil presiding.

THE BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION: 18th Annual General Meeting today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m in the Social Service League Hall, near Prarthana Samaj, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. L. K. Chary's lecture on "Horoscopical Forecast" at 5 p.m. (Sunday), Society's premises, Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan, Chowpatty

MARATHI NATYOTSAV FESTIVAL: The Varshik Marathi Natyotsav 1950 festival commenced on Saturday in the specially erected open air theatre behind the Marine Lines railway station. Today's programme is staging of "Tratika". On Tuesday (May 2) "Vichitra Leela" will be staged.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA GARDEN—Band music by Ferns Melody Boys from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

VICTORIA GARDENS—Indian Music from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m., by Mr. D. V. Jadhav

NEW PRESIDENT OF W. I. A. A.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the meeting of the W.I.A.A.'s Managing Committee, following the Annual General Meeting, held on Friday last, Mr. E. A. Nadirshah, senior Vice-President of the Association, was unanimously elected President for the year 1950-51. Mr. Panalal M. Chinai and Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel were elected Vice-President.

Find Of Dead Body

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The dead body of an unknown Hindu, aged about 35, height 5'3", was found lying in the basin at Coal Bunder, Sewree. Following a Panchnama which revealed no external marks of violence, the body was sent to the morgue at J. J. Hospital. It is assumed that it had been washed ashore.

Beer, But Some Other Name

BOMBAY, Saturday.

What is in a name, asked Juliet, and answered the question herself by deciding that there was nothing much in it, a rose smelling and looking the same even if it were called by some other name.

But, the Government of Bombay, seem to think otherwise and that a name matters quite a lot.

It is now learnt that the Government of Bombay, are seriously considering that it would be in the better interests of Prohibition, if the two percent light beer is called by some other name. As yet no decision seems to have been taken what to call it as, in future, but the matter is being seriously considered.

In this context it is learnt, that the two percent beer, whatever its future name under Government baptism, will be allowed to be drunk on the premises.

BISCUIT FACTORY CLOSED

Women Workers Demonstrate

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two hundred working girls of the Brittania Biscuit Factory, marched in a procession to the Bombay Civil Secretariat this morning, in order to meet Mr. M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar, Labour Minister, Government of Bombay.

The processionists had however to return disappointed, when the Minister refused to meet them, without prior appointment. This intimation was conveyed to the women by their three representatives who met the personal secretary of the Minister.

The women, it was learnt, went to the Secretariat to represent to the Labour Minister their difficulties due to the closure of their factory for want of flour, from this morning.

Other biscuit factories in the City, with about 2,000 persons on their employment roll are also learnt to have closed down temporarily, for the same reason.

RAID ON TEMPLE: FEASTERS SURPRISED

SECUNDERABAD, April 29 (UPI): The Hyderabad rationing plying squad made a surprise raid on a temple in Hyderabad City and found 500 guests invited for a dinner in connection with some religious ceremony.

The rationing authorities confiscated the cooked and uncooked food.

Drove Car With No Licence: Two Persons Hurt

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bhogilal Jethmal who was charged with rash driving resulting in serious injuries to two persons on Mahatma Gandhi Road last night was arrested by the Esplanade Police.

The police found that he had no driving license. His companion, Udhansingh Hushiarsingh who was sitting by his side in the car and who possessed the driving license was also arrested.

The injured persons were removed to G.T. Hospital for treatment. Both the accused were bailed out by Chief Presidency Magistrate Oscar Brown at the Esplanade Police Court.

Unknown Man Run Over By Unknown Train

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An unknown Hindu male, aged about 30, and holding a third class ticket from V.T. to Parel, was found run over by an unknown train near Parel station. Enquiries are being made to trace his identity and his relatives.

Tried To Sell Whiskey

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Anthony Fernandes was arrested by the Colaba Police today at 10 a.m. when he was trying to dispose of two bottles of Scotch Whisky at Queens Barracks.

The police could not recover the bottles as the accused broke them on the pavement.

He was bailed out by Chief Presidency Magistrate, Oscar Brown at the Esplanade Police Court.

Sweltering Heat Everywhere

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 29 (P.T.I.): The following is the daily all-India weather summary for Saturday.

There have been fairly widespread thundershowers in Assam and local thunderstorms in South Deccan (desh) and South-West Hyderabad. A few dust or thunderstorms have also been reported from North Rajasthan and the Punjab (Ind.).

Day temperatures were above normal over the country and were markedly so in West Bengal and the southern districts of Sourashtra.

Forecast Valid Until Sunday Evening:— Widespread thunder rain with scattered heavy falls is likely in Assam. Local thundershowers are likely, in Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Travancore-Cochin, and South Deccan (desh) and a few thundershowers in Malabar—South Kanara, the Konkan and South Hyderabad. A few thunderstorms may also occur in and North Deccan (desh) and the hills of West Uttar Pradesh and of the Punjab (Ind.).

No large change in day temperatures is expected.

WEATHER CHART

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours with total rainfall from March 1, and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. April 29, 1950.

Ahmedabad 107 81 0 0 minus 0.1; Ahmednagar 107 70 0 0.3 minus 0.3; Ajmer 103 85 0 0.2 minus 0.2; Akola 111 77 0 0.1 minus 0.5; Allahabad 108 74 0 1 plus 1.1; Amravati 110 83 0 0 minus 0.6; Aurangabad 107 75 0 0.2 minus 0.2; Bangalore 95 73 0 0 minus 1.9; Baroda 110 72 0 0 0; Belgaum 90 72 0.2 1.3 minus 0.8; Bellary 104 81 0 0 minus 1.0; Banares 106 75 0 0.7 plus 0.1; Bhavnagar 111 76 0 0 minus 0.1; Bhuj 104 75 0 0 minus 0.2; Bhopal 106 83 0 1.6 plus 1.1; BOMBAY 91 81 0 0 minus 0.1; Calcutta 96 81 0 2.3 plus 0.7; Kanpur 104 73 0 0.6 plus 0.1; Cherrapunji 76 54 5.5 27.1 Minus 5.5; Colombo 90 75 0.2 12.1 minus 1.4; Cuttack 101 81 0 3.4 plus 1.4; Delhi 104 75 0 0.7 minus 0.1; Gulbarga 107 81 0 0.5 minus 0.7; Gwalior 109 75 0 0.3 —; Hanamkonda 106 79 0 0.2 minus 1.1; Honavar 91 81 0 0 —; Harnai 88 74 0 0.1 —; Hyderabad (Dn.) 105 84 0 0.1 minus 1.5; Indore 106 78 0 0.2 0; Jacobabad 104 77 0 0.1 minus 0.3; Jamshedpur 108 75 0 2.0 —; Jubbulpur 108 69 0 1.4 plus 0.5; Karachi 89 78 0 0 —; Khandwa 110 82 0 0.4 plus 0.1; Kodaikanal 71 54 0 2.2 minus 4.2; Kolhapur 96 76 0 0.3 —; Lahore 103 71 0 2.98 plus 1.5; Madras 99 80 0 0.4 minus 0.5; Mangalore 90 82 0 0.1 minus 1.6; Marmagao 89 82 0 0 minus 1.3; Mysore 96 73 0 0 minus 2.7; Ootacamund 78 49 0 0.3 minus 3.8; Pachmarhi 99 73 0 0.8 minus 0.1; Patna 10 74 0 0.3 minus 0.4; Peshawar 94 64 0 6.6 plus 2.4; Poona 103 73 0 1.5 plus 0.8; Port Blair 88 74 0 3.8 plus 0.5; Raichur 107 80 0 0 minus 0.8; Rajkot 108 — 0 0 minus 0.1; Sholapur 108 81 0.1 0.5 minus 0.2; Simla 74 56 0 4.6 plus 0.5; Surat 108 75 0 0 0; Tiruchi 101 79 0 0.3 minus 1.7.

WORKING OF CONTROLS

Scientific Study To Be Undertaken

BOMBAY, Saturday (P.T.I.): The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, at its meeting here today, reviewed the working of controls and decided that a scientific study should be undertaken with a view to ascertaining the manner in which they have affected employment, production costs and the price level.

The Committee also decided that associations of specific industries and trades should be requested to undertake such studies.

Among the other subjects considered by the Committee were the Labour Relations Bill which has been referred at the Select Committee of Parliament, and the question of railway rates for goods traffic.

Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand presided over the meeting.

No More Begging For Him

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Raghunath Fulare, aged 55, came to Mumbadevi Temple a week ago, and was begging outside the temple since then. Yesterday evening he was found dead. His body was sent for post mortem examination.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor Bhaee, 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram, 7-45 Ninu Muzumdar, Geeto, 8-15 G. Q. Khan, Deskar, 11-0 Film music, 11-45 N. Vyas, Shudh Sarang, 12-15 p.m. "Viday", Roopak in Gujarati By B. Virani, 12-50 Amritlal, G. Geet, 1-10 A. A. Khan, Sarod, 1-40 Make Mine Music, Listeners' requests by L. Clarke, 5-0 G. Q. Khan, Shree, 6-10 N Muzumdar, G. Geet, 6-20 N. Vyas, Hanskinkini, 7-0 Violin Duet, Light Dhun, 7-10 Locals 7-20 Amritlal, G. Geeto, 7-45 Kamgar Sabha, 8-45 Jaltarang and Mandolin, 9-15 N. Muzumdar, Songs, 9-30 Radio Trailer, 9-45 Radio Orchestra, 10-0 Sunday Night at Ten.

8-0 a.m. A. A. Khan, Sarod, 8-45 Prabha Atre, Pad, 1-0 p.m. Prabha Atre Marathi songs, 1-30 Kannada Bhajan, by Manikrao, 1-50 Anjanibai Lolekar, Gaud Sarang, 5-30 Gamma Jammat, 6-0 Prabha Atre, Thumri, 6-20 Rural Listeners, 8-15 Kannada Bhavgeet, 8-30 As in Delhi, 9-0 Kapileshwar Bhajan Mandali, 10-0 Sangeet Sabha.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Kahat Bhakt Kabir, 7-45 Highlights of Week, 7-50 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 Mirabai Badkar, Lalat, 9-0 Pushpa Dalvi, Sitar, 9-15 D. V. Paluskar, Ramkali, 9-20 Dholak Geet, by Shanti Mullick, 5-30 p.m. Dholak Geet, By Shanti Mullick, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad 6-10 Bhupali on Sitar by Pushpa Dalvi, 6-20 Instrumental Trio, 6-30 Gramjano Mate, 7-0 Raasramana, 7-15 Ramayannu Rasdarshan, Talk in Gujarati by V. Trivedi, 7-30 Mirabai Badkar, Barawa, 8-0 Song of Month, 8-10 Locals, 8-45 Saz Sangeet, 9-30 Mirabai Badkar, Bihag, 9-45 Pushpa Dalvi.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Ashram Bhajanavali, 7-40 R. Khare, Sitar, 7-50 Utha Jag, by Abraham Bhagat, 8-15 Vyatha, 9-0 For children. 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda, 5-45 A. Bhagat, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Musical Quiz, 6-45 Sitar Par Multani, R. Khare, 7-0 G. Geets, by AIR Artist, 7-15 As in Baroda, 7-30 Majoor Bhaio Mate 8-0 Locals, 8-5 R. Khare, Sitar, 8-30 As in Delhi, 8-45 V. R. Athavale, 9-30 Khyal, Thumri Ane Bhajan, by V. R. Athavale.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 7 a.m. In Town Tonight. 7-45 Mechael Krein Saxophone Quartet, 8 Think on these things. 9-15 Weekly Sports Summary. 8-45 B.B.C Scottish Orchestra. 10 Listeners' Choice. 11 Sports Review. 11-45 Time for worship 12 Music in Miniature. 12-45 p.m. Programme Parade. 1 In Town Tonight. 1-30 Listeners' Choice. 2-30 The Naturalist 3 Sunday Service 3-30 Vernica Mansfield. 3-45 Weekly Newsletter, 4 English Magazine, 4-45 Nights at the Opera. 5-45 Accordeon Interlude. 6 From the Childrens Hour 6-45 Journey into Melody. 7-45 Concerto. 8-45 Donald Peers. 9-15 Why Do We Believe in Life After Death

EASTERN SERVICE:

7-30 p.m. Radio Roundabout. 8 Programme Parade. 8-5 Khyali Mulaqaten 8-20 Aj Ki Jawab Men. 8-30 Bachchon Ke Lie.

Automobile Workers' Union

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The annual social gathering of the Bombay Automobile Employees' Union will be held at Peoples' Hall, Congress House, Bombay on Sunday, at 9-45 a.m. when prizes to the successful cricket players of the Union's team, competitors in music, elocution and fancy dress etc. will be distributed. Arrangements for light refreshments have also been made, for members, family members and friends of the Union.

Bag Missing From 1st Class Compartment

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, April 29.

Miss Hansa Wadkar, a Cinema actress while travelling from Poona to Bombay by Poona Passenger has complained to the Railway Police at Kalyan yesterday that her bag was missing from the first class compartment in which she was travelling. A police constable at the station platform said that he noticed a boy getting down with a bag from the compartment and suspecting that something, he apprehended the boy. It is suspected that the boy might have removed the bag from the train at Kalyan.

Don Bosco's Win Fifth Division

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE AT PAREL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Don Bosco High School emerged winners of the Fifth Division of the Harwood Football League which is confined to schools when they collected full points against St. Sebastians "B" their nearest rivals. Two goals were scored by the winners in the first half of play against no reply from their opponents.

Don Bosco's resorted to an attacking display from the commencement and were making sure that victory was their's but St. Sebastian's "B" were not slow to sense this and tried everything possible to save at any cost, but Don Bosco's were too good and opened their account through Peter Fernandes their left outer who sent in a feeble shot which the goalkeeper saved but the ball trickled into goal.

Rozario D'Souza completed his sides tally in the same period for Don Bosco's soon after in the same period with a clever shot from the top of the box.

No score was tallied in the second period by either side, and Don Bosco's lasted out winners.

Malabar Bamboo Manufacturers beat K.P.C.A. by three goals to one in the fourth division game played earlier on the Railway Ground. Martin scored twice and Manappa once for the former while Melville scored for the latter.

Then Bombay Kerala Samaj beat Mahim Young Boy's "A" by two goals to nil on the same ground in the same division Aravi and Narayan were the goal scorers.

On the Naigaum Police Ground three matches in the fourth division were played. Congress Seva Dal and Bengal Club "B" shared points and two goals. Raj scored for the Congress, while Dass scored for the Bengalees.

Block Dynamos scored a narrow victory over "Dufferin" John scoring twice and Andrew once were responsible for the formers tally of three goals, while Paul and Carreia were responsible for the two goals that the Naval side scored.

Mahim Young Boy's "B" experienced little opposition from Worli United and triumphed by two goals to nil Ermegild was responsible for both goals.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOOTBALL TOURNEY!!

MADRAS, April 29 (P.T.I.): The Quarter-Final between the Binny Mills, Bangalore, Mysore State Senior Division League Champions, and Wimco Sports Club, a local team, in the Presidency Football Tournament ended in a draw here today, each side scoring once.

Sampangi scored for the visitors while Sambasivan scored for the local team.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

5-45 p.m. G. I. P. vs. St. Francis Goans (Nadkarni Cup semi-final).

Naigaum Police Ground:

3-40 p.m. G. I. P. "E" vs. Bhoiwada.

4-40 p.m. Goan "C" vs. Riders S. C.

5-40 p.m. Bombay Metal and Alloys vs. H. I. Dixon.

G. I. P. Railway Ground, Parel:

3-40 p.m. Young Silver Stars vs. Little Pioneers "B".

4-40 p.m. Crompton Parkinson vs. Mazagoan Dock's "B".

5-40 p.m. Globe "B" vs. Hill XI (Junior Division).

HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana:

3-50 p.m. Colvalle vs. Moira, (Goan Inter Village Final).

4-50 p.m. Grey's "A" vs. St. Agues H. S.

5-50 p.m. Grey's "B" vs. City "A", (Tommy Emar Gold Cup).

TENNIS

Bombay Gymkhana:

4-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana vs. Khatau Sports Club.

4-30 p.m. Bandra Gymkhana vs. J. Hindu Gymkhana, (Tata Shield Tennis Tournament).

TARDEO XI IN A STRONG POSITION

United Parsi Cricket Association Final

BOMBAY, Saturday

Fort Freelancers resuming their second innings with last week's score of 11 runs for one wicket in the fight-To-A-Finish Final in the United Parsee Association Cricket Tournament, against Tardeo XI were all out for 150 runs; thus leaving their rivals—Tardeo XI to score 77 runs for an outright victory, today on the Parsee Cyclists Sports Club Ground at Azad Maidan. Tardeo XI had made 24 for the loss of one wicket in their second venture at the closing time of today's play.

On the third day's play in the Final of United Parsee Association Cricket Tournament the Tardeo XI were in a strong position at the end; as they now require only 53 runs more with their nine second innings in hand to win. Their opponents Fort Freelancers were all out in their second knock for a small total of 150 runs. Thus leaving Tardeo XI to make 77 runs for a clear victory; and out of that they had already collected 24 runs for the loss of one wicket.

Resuming their second innings with 11 runs for one wicket Fort Freelancers collected 150 runs before their last batsman was back in the Pavillion.

The second wicket partnership between J. H. Siganporia and P. D. Madon added another 39 runs more to the total. At 50 the second wicket fell when J. H. Siganporia was dismissed—brilliantly caught by H. Dadachanji at gully off B. Daruwalla for his good 31 which included 4 hits to the boundary. The partnership realised 47 runs.

The eighth and nineth wicket partnerships realised 37 and 28 runs respectively. The last wicket added another 13 runs more to the total and Fort Freelancers were dismissal for 150 runs in their second venture.

J. A. Edulbehram contributed sound 41 runs of which he scored 20 in boundaries. P. D. Madon and D. R. Sethna scored 14 and 13 runs for Fort Freelancers respectively. Others failed miserably.

Fort Freelancers could not take the advantage of bad fielding as several catches were missed and also the ground fielding was not upto the good standard which Tardeo XI are capable of. Had all the catches been accepted, Fort Freelancers would have been out for still a smaller total in the second innings, but for this Tardeo XI had to blame themselves.

For Tardeo XI P. F. Pavri, D. F. Bhada, R. Patel and B. Daruwalla bowled well and captured 2, 4, 2 and 2 wickets for 6, 30, 30 and 53 runs in 4.2, 12, 12 and 19 overs respectively. Really a good performance even after being led down in the field by their players, otherwise they would have returned with better analysis.

Needing 77 runs for a victory Tardeo XI started their second innings disastrously—losing their first wicket at total 13 when Billimoria was smartly caught by J. H. Siganporia behind the wickets off S. B. Aga in his first over and the second of the innings. Then H. Dadachanji and D. R. Mody played ou tthe time and were unbeaten with 11 and 3 respectively in a total of 24 runs for 1 wicket at the drawing of the stumps to-day.

The match will be continued tomorrow at 10-30 a.m. sharp.

The scores were as follows:

FORT FREE LANCERS CRICKET CLUB (First Innings) 178

TARDEO XI (First Innings) .. 252

FORT FREE LANCERS CRICKET CLUB (Second Innings): J. H. Siganporia c H. Dadachanji b B. Daruwalla 31, J. D. Madon (Captain) b R. Patel 0, P. D. Madon c B. Daruwalla b D. F. Bhada 14, B. F. Cooper b D. F. Bhada 4, R. P. Mehta c P. F. Pavri b B. Daruwalla 6, J. A. Edulbehram b P. F. Pavri 41, P. D. Engineer b D. F. Bhada 9, D. S. Damania b D. F. Bhada 0, D. R. Sethna b R. Patel 13, F. F. Unwalla b P. F. Pavri 6, S B Aga not-out 6, Extras 20, TOTAL: 150

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-3; 2-50; 3-52; 4-60; 5-60; 6-72; 7-72; 8-109; 9-137;

BOWLING ANALYSIS: R. Patel 12-3-30-2; B. Daruwalla 19-3-53-2; D. F. Bhada 12-4-30-4; H. Dadachanji 3-1-6-0; P. F. Pavri 4.2-1-6-2; R. Dadachanji 1-0-5-0.

TARDEO XI (Second Innings): E. J. Billimoria c H. J. Siganporia b S. B. Aga 7, H. Dadachanji batting 11, D. R. Mody batting 3, F. Peddar, J. Gandhi D. F. Bhada, B. Daruwalla, R. Dadachanji (Captain), R. Patel, P. F. Pavri and S. Elavia to bat, Extras 3. TOTAL: 24 for loss of 1 wicket

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-13

BOWLING ANALYSIS: D. S. Damania 2-0-13-0; S. B. Aga 2-1-2-1; P D Madon 2-1-1-0; B. F. Cooper 1-0-5-0.

City "B" Win Easily

TOMMY EMAR GOLD CUP HOCKEY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay City "B" beat Bombay Grey's "C" by three goals to nil in the only game played to-day in the TOMMY EMAR GOLD CUP HOCKEY tournament for women played at the Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Grey's "C" held the attack of their opponents for well nigh 32 minutes but thereafter they gave way and in the twelveth minutes of the second period Audrey Rodrigues scored for the City when she eluded a set of defenders and went close in to send in a cross hit.

Five minutes later Teresa Augusto sent in a similar close in shot but, the goalie saved but luckily for the City the ball trickled past goalline.

Three minutes before the end City got a third goal through their right-winger Mary Ann Temple who cut into circle after a dazzling run down the flank and beat the goalie all ends up.

Panchgani Pansies conceeded a walk over to Lusitanian's "A" in the later game as they were unable to get a postponement. Circumstances beyond their control necessitated this step. Their President Mr. Navroj, Rustomjee Billimoria expired this morning.

REST XI BEAT OLYMPIC SIDE

Exhibition Hockey In Aid Of Charities

CALCUTTA, April 29 (PTI).

The Rest defeated an Olympic Eleven in an Exhibition Hockey Match this evening by 3 goals to 1. The game organised in aid of local charities by the Bengal Hockey Association was watched by a record crowd.

The Rest composed mostly of visiting players in the Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament proved a formidable combination against the Olympic Eleven skippered by Dhyan Chand.

The Rest attacked in the second minute and Idris, the left inner tested Pinto, Olympic Goal Keeper. Pinto saved at the cost of a long corner which proved abortive. The Rest pressed hard and enjoyed territorial superiority. In the fourteenth minute Rajagopal intercepted a ball which Gentle, Olympic back, was about to clear, and passed on to Kodandapani who scored easily. With this reverse the Olympians repelled the attack but a brilliant cross pass by L. Fernandez, outside left, went abegging. In the twenty-fourth minute they equalised.

The Rest completely overwhelmed the Olympic Team on changing ends. In the first minute the Rest inside right, Harbaksh Singh, passed to Rajagopal but Leo Pinto did not yield. In the nineteenth minute Keshav Datt, Olympic Team's right half had to leave the field with a severe sprain in his right leg. Playing one short, the Olympic Team appeared to slowly fag out. The Rest now attacked forcefully and in the twentieth minute Pinto saved in turn from Harbaksh and Kodandapani. In the twenty-first minute Dalu Z. righthalf put his team on top, scoring off a short corner, Harbaksh completed the tally one minute from end converting another short corner.

TEAMS:

REST: Kulwant Singh, Wahidullah and D. Pal; Perumal, Zahoor and Daluz; Qamruddin, Harbaksh Singh, Kodandapani, Idris and Rajagopal.

OLYMPIC ELEVEN: Pinto, Gentle and D'Souza; Keshav Datt, Amir Kumar and Jaswant; Glacken, Shakoor, Dhyan Chand, Jansen and L. Fernandez.

Umpires: S. Ganguly and W. Scott.

BURMAH-SHELL ENTER NADKARNI CUP FINAL

Exciting Soccer Provided At Cooperage

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Burmah-Shell earned a glorious victory over Rashid's Sports to enter the final of the Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament played this evening at the Cooperage when they triumphed by the odd goal in three.

It was Rashid's who took the initiative and for quite sometime they kept their opponents. Burmah Shell on the defensive, this was due to the fact that the Shell team refused to open up the game and tried to beat Rashid's at their own game, namely short passing.

It was five minutes after the start that a capital blunder by referee Puthran that enabled the oppressive Rashid's side to forge ahead when their left outer Parsaram scored from what was obviously an off side position.

This did not stir the Oilmen to retaliate, but they played their usual cool game and determined on constructive play which finally paid dividends. Rashid's were now forced to bear the brunt of the attacks and it was seven minutes before the half time Whistle that a penalty kick brought the Oilmen on level terms before the interval. Ganesh, the Oilmen's centre forward, was badly fouled in the box by a defender and the referee rightly awarded the utmost penalty. Ganesh took the spot kick himself and sent in a low - placed shot which was however, saved by the goalie, but not well enough for the ball slipped past him into goal.

Burmah-Shell kept Rashid's on the defensive with some excellent moves which were chiefly due to the clever pivoting of centre half Albert Middlecoat who managed to keep the oppositions goal under a constant barrage. Maxie Fernandes the left outer proved to be the most dangerous shooter and shooting from every angle he gave Aricknathan, Rashid's goalie a rather busy time.

It was of a corner kick that Burmah-Shell obtained their deciding goal. Maxie took the flag kick and flighted it well into goal but Aricknathan punched it away, but unfortunately for him the ball landed at the feet of Michael who scored with a veritable soccer from the head of the box. It was only when the ball had lodged itself in the back of the net that Rashid's woke up from the shock.

Shell soon missed a chance when Middlecoat struck the upright with a well directed shot. Rashid's broke loose in a frenzy to save the game but they found Santiago, Shell's custodian equal to the task and so Shell were the first to enter the final of this Bombay's first football tournament.

The teams:—

BURMAH-SHELL:— Santiago; St. Anne, Vaidya; A. Francis, Middlecoat; Pinto; Michael, Rego ,Ganesh, Santan, Maxie Fernandes.

RASHID'S XI:— Aricknathan; Prasad. Wilson Rose; Raphael, Shankar, Husseni; Janki, Dass, Varghese, Kuppuswamy, Parsaram.

REFEREE:— D. P. Puthran.

In the Sumners Gill Cup football tournament played earlier in the evening on the same venue Rashid's junior string and Youth Union S. C. were concerned in a goalless draw.

CAMLIN ANNEXES GOVERNOR'S CUP

Jockey McQuade Scores Again At Ooty Races

OOTACAMUND, April 29 (PTI)—Putting in a sparkling run in the last part, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Banker's aged chestnut English mare Camlin annexed the Governor's Cup, the chief event of the day, this afternoon. F.K. Black who rode Camlin timed his challenge to perfection.

There was a record attendance at the races today and among the distinguished visitors were the Governor of Madras, H.H. the Maharaj of Bhavnagar and the Maharani. His Highness presented the cup given by him.

Jockey McQuade and trainer George each took credit for a double.

Following are the results of the Third Day's Races at Ootacamund Meeting held this afternoon.

SERINGAPATAM PLATE—7 fur-

BLACK HAZARD (Messrs. K. M. George and M. Hussain) 8-5, B. McQuade ..1
NASSAR DAUD (Mr. C. Tharani Singh) 8-1, Shanker ..2
AL AMEEN TWO (Messrs. M. B. Shah and S. A. Hussain) 8-4, Mullsingh ..3
KHALED ZOBAE (Messrs. A.M.K. Karuppan Chettiar and K. N. Narayanan Chettiar) -9, Raut..4
All ran.

Won by 3 lengths 1.1|4 leigths and 4 lengths.

Time 1 min. 43.3|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 19 for Win, Rs. 6-1|2, 6-1|2 and 7 for places.

FERNHILL PLATE (Div. I)—7 fur-

ROONEY GIRL (Raja of Sivaganga) 9-3, Shanker ..1
PEACE (Mrs. T. Cumming) 9-0, Percival ..2
LITTLE STAR (Mrs. P. Rynalds) 9-4, F.K. Black ..3
DULHAN (Mrs. P.J. Sayegh) 9-4, J. O'Neale ..4
Not run: Lily of the Valley. Rest six ran.

Won by 1.1|4 lengths, neck and 2.1|2 lengths.

Time 1 min. 35.3|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 24-1|2 for Win, Rs. 11, and 10 for places.

MYSORE PLATE—1 Mile

SHARABA (Mr. P. Narayan Singh) 7-4, W. Tyrrell ..1
OFFICER (Mr. M.H. Khan) 8-3, Ahmed Khan ..2
JANAB (Mr. and Mrs. D. Allerton) 7.11, Shanker ..3
ABJAR SUAD (Mr. and Mrs. Abdul Jabbar) 7-6, Raut ..4
Not run: Amal Aj Shabab.

Also ran: Young Krush and Abu Muslim.

Won by: Neck, 2 lengths and 3 lengths.

Time: 2 min. and 1 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 32 for Win, Rs. 12, 7-1|2 for places.

GOVERNOR'S CUP—1 Mile.

CAMLIN (Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Banker) 9-0, F. K. Black ..1
KUBAIRA (Mr. P. Raja) 7-12, Ahmed Khan ..2
NOTICE (Miss Shelakh Kerr) 8-6, Shanker ..3
SURPRISING (Mr. Sambandam) 8-9, Percival ..4
Not run: Hooded Terror, Broken Mask, Flora, The Chef and Lady Linnarch.

Also ran: Musena, Windsor Lass, Hunter, Archgirl and Vereylight.

Won by: 1 length, 3 lengths and 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 49.4|5 seconds.

Tote paid: Rs. 25-1|2 for Win, Rs. 7. 8 and 6-1|2 for places.

NPATAN PLATE—6 fur.

JEHANGIR (Mr. G.N Varu) 9-4, Percival ..1
RUBAYAT (Mr. Jajuddino) 8-3, Higson ..2
FIREWORKS (Lt.Col W. H. Kerr and Mr. R.E Nunn) 8-8 Shanker ..3
DAVI DAYAL (Mr. M.H.H Khan) 8-1 Mahomed Khan ..4
Not run. Babul. Oracle and Sarojini. Res eleven ran

Won by 1.3|4 lengths, 3.1|2 lengths and 3|4 lengths

Time 1 min. 18.4|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs 23 for Win, Rs 9-1|2, 9-1|2 and 13 for places

FERNHILL PLATE (Div II)—7 fur-

PINE FLOWER (Mr K.T Raman Menon 8-7 McQuade ..1
ROYAL BLESSINGS (M R. Sraman 8-7 Raut ..2
GAY COUNT (Mrs F Rylands) 8-4 Steven ..3
DOMINICS GIRL (Mr and Mrs. R L. Banker) 7-9, Shanker ..4
Not run: Robin Adair.
Rest eight ran.
Won by Short-head, 3 lengths and 3 lengths
Time 1 min. and 33 seconds.
Tote paid Rs. 12 for Win, Rs 6. 6, and 8 for places.

ARSENAL WIN F. A. CUP FOR THIRD YEAR

Liverpool Beat By Two Clear Goals

(By VERNON MORGAN, REUTER'S SPORTS EDITOR)

LONDON, April 29 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Arsenal won the English F. A. Cup for the third time here this afternoon beating Liverpool 2/0 after a splendid game.

A goal in each half from the foot of inside left Reg Lewis gave them a clear cut victory over opponents for whom nothing would go right. Territorially there was not a lot in it. Indeed Liverpool forced eleven corners to Arsenal's three, but the opportunism of the raiding London Forwards earned the South a well deserved victory.

The King and Queen and 100,000 fans paying nealy £40,000 saw a keen level game with plenty of thrills. They saw the London Club play at peak form— one Arsenal supporter declared he had never seen them play better—and the Liverpool team below its best.

The strength of Arsenal lay not only in their fast moving forwards, who swung the ball about with accurate long passes, but in their halfback line which was much superior to that of Liverpool.

Joe Mercer, their seasoned Captain, had a great game at left half, while Scottish International Alex Forbes at right half and Leslie Compton in the centre of the line were little behind him. Apart from scoring both goals Lewis was the pick of the forwards with little Jimmy Logie also playing extremely well at inside right. Both backs, Scott and Barnes, were steady and George Swindin every safe in goal.

Liverpool possessed no really great player on the day, the outstanding man being left back Eddie Spicer and the wingers, Billy Liddell and Jimmy Payne.

Persistent rain up to the kick off had made the ground slippery, but the drizzle had ceased when Arsenal kicked off. The first excitement came in the fifth minute when Albert Stubbins, the Liverpool leader, was through on a lively pass from Liddel, but instead of shooting he centred across the goal with no colleagues about to pop the ball into the net.

Play continued fairly even with both teams displaying good football. The men from Liverpool were apt to hold on too long and to keep their passes too close.

With Arsenal swinging the ball about they looked the more dangerous whenever they got going and it was really no surprise when in the sixteenth minute. Lewis dashed through the defences on a perfect pass from Logie. He had no difficulty in netting from close range.

Neither goal was seriously threatened during the remainder of that half, but there was an early thrill in the third minute after the resumption when Arsenal had a narrow squeak.

Swindin in goal could not quite get to a perfect centre from Liddell and the ball went on to the head of Payne who headed it down. Swindin just managed to scramble the ball off the line.

Encouraged by this near success Liverpool stormed to the attack for the next ten minutes and almost scored but Stubbins could not quite get his head to a lovely cross from Liddell.

Arsenal rallied and Liverpool had a narrow shave with goalkeeper Cyril Sidlow falling splendidly on the ball. Arsenal kept up the pressure and from a lovely movement in which Logie, Peter Goring and Freddie Cox participated, Lewis slammed the ball past Sidlow from ten yards in the sixty-second minute.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, April 29. (PTI): India has produced 21,58,000 maunds of sugar during the fortnight ending March 31, bringing the total production to 2,47,41,000 maunds since November 1, it is officially stated today.

The total production for the corresponding period during the previous season was 2,28,25,000 maunds.

Kapinipathy Beats Apparao

MYSORE STATE LAWN TENNIS TOURNEY

BANGALORE, April 29 (PTI)

B. R. Kapinipathy beat M. V. G. Apparao of Madras in straight sets in the semi-finals of the Mysore State Lawn Tennis Championships, conducted here at the Cubbon Courts.

Kapinipathy will now meet A. E. Owen in the Finals tomorrow.

This is the first time that two Bangalore players have come to grips for the Singles Title since the Championship was started in 1948.

Mrs. Hawley entered the Ladies Singles Finals where she will meet Mrs. Malati Ramakrishna in the Final round.

The Ladies Doubles Semi-finals had to be abandoned after the second game of the third set due to a dust storm which preceded rain and the match will be continued tomorrow.

Although beaten in straight sets, Apparao of Madras today put up a splendid fight. Kapinipathy who lost to the Madras player in the South Indian Championships recently had to use all his talent before winning the penultimate round. The first set which was keenly contested, went to sixteen games. In the initial stages Apparao led three-one but could not keep up his lead.

The second set ended very quickly, Kapinipathy proving himself to be too good for his rival.

Following are today's results:

MEN'S SINGLES SEMI-FINALS: B. R. Kapinipathy beat M. V. G. Apparao 9-7 6-2.

LADIES SINGLES SEMI-FINALS: Mrs. Hawley beat Mrs. Z. Cambell 6-1 7-5.

LADIES DOUBLES SEMI-FINALS: Mrs. Malati Ramakrishna and Partner took the first set at 6-3 while Mrs. Issot and Partner took the second at 6-3. In the third set when the score was one-all the match was abandoned.

TATA SHIELD TENNIS

Matunga And Parsee Gymkhanas Enter Semi-Finals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Tata Shield Lawn Tennis Tournament conducted by Bombay Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhana and Matunga Gymkhana won their Quarter-finals against Willingdon Sports Club and W.I.A.A. respectively. Parsee Gymkhana beat Willingdon Sports Club by five matches to nil; while Matunga Gymkhana trounced W.I.A.A. by eight matches to nil.

The results were as follows:

PARSEE GYHKHANA Vs. WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB:

K. H. Kapadia and C. J. Cooper (Parsee Gymkhana) beat Gopaldas Merchant and A. R. V. Peermahomed (W.S.C.) 6-0 6-1; beat N. Limji and Gover (W.S.C.) 6-3 3-2 (Limji and Gover retired).

P. P. Khergamwalla and S. N. Motiwalla (Parsee Gymkhana) beat J. Kantawalla and M. R. Rao (W.S.C.) 6-3 6-4.

J. R. Vimadalal and R. N. Kanga (Parsee Gymkhana) beat N. Limji and Gover (W.S.C.) 6-0 6-1; beat J. Kantawalla and M. R. Rao (W.S.C.) 6-4 6-4.

MATUNGA GYMKHANA Vs. W.I.A.A.

B. K. Garudachar and Prof. K. Gopal (Matunga Gymkhana) beat S. W. Dukle and C. Sharma (W.I.A.A.) 6-3 6-1; beat A. N. Khaira and K. J. Merchant (W.I.A.A.) 6-1 6-4; Vs. H. J. H. Talyarkhan and C. Vasani (W.I.A.A.) 4-6 6-2 (unfinished).

H. Muttreja and J. V. Joshi (Matunga Gymkhana) beat S. W. Dukle and C. Sharma 6-5 6-4; beat H. J. H. Talyarkhan and C. Vasani (W.I.A.A.) 6-3 6-3; beat A. N. Khaira and K. J. Merchant (W.I.A.A.) 6-5 6-3.

R. K. Sanghani and P. R. Rao (Matunga Gymkhana) beat S. W. Dukle and C. Sharma (W.I.A.A.) 6-5 6-1; beat H. J. H. Talyarkhan and C. Vasani (W.I.A.A.) 1-6 6-5 6-3; beat A. N. Khaira and K. J. Merchant 6-3 6-2.

JAPANESE RAYON FOR INDIA

Goods Worth Rs. 85 Lakhs To Be Imported

NEW DELHI, April 29, (PTI): The Government of India intend to issue Licences for staple fibre valued at lion for the import of rayon yarn from Japan during the first half of the current year, it is officially learnt. Licences for staple fibre valued at nearly Rs. 8 lakhs have already been issued during this period.

In Tokyo recently 20 representatives of the Japanese rayon yarn and staple fibre industry waited on Mr K. K. Chettur, head of the Indian Liaison Mission there, to discuss with him prospects of the rayon yarn and staple fibre trade between India and Japan.

The delegation, it is stated, was told that there was considerable scope for the import by India of reasonable quantities of rayon yarn and staple fibre, if Japan could supply good quality yarn at competitive prices.

FORWARD CONTRACTS IN SEEDS

Forbidden In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, (Dn). April 29 (PTI): Forward contracts in castorseed and cotton seed have been prohibited in Hyderabad with effect from May 1, 1950, a press note announced today.

The note said that breach of the forward contract prohibition orders is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

5,000 HOMELESS IN SAIGON FIRE

PARIS April 29, (PTI-Reuter): Five thousand people lost their homes in a fire that burned down about 1,000 straw huts in a Saigon suburb, Agence France Presse reported today.

GRENADE WRECKS SHOP

HONG KONG, April 29, (PTI-Reuter): An explosive thought to be a handgrenade wrecked a small grocery shop at Kowloon last night, injuring seven Chinese, two seriously. On Hong Kong inland an unknown person threw a hand grenade wrapped in a newspaper into a shop, but the grenade failed to explode.

SHANKARRAO DEO

NEW DELHI, April 29 (PTI)—Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Congress General Secretary, will reach Akola (Nagar District) for the Provincial Workers' Camp on May 2, an AICC office announcement said today.

B.C. Roy's Talks With Rajaji, President And Nehru

NEED FOR CLEAR DIRECTIVE ON MINORITIES' AGREEMENT

Calcutta Police Chief's 'No' For Public Reception To Shyama Prasad

NEW DELHI, April 29 (UPI)

DR. B.C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, and Mr. S.N. Ray, Chief Secretary, West Bengal Government, arrived in New Delhi by air this afternoon, in response to an urgent call from the Prime Minister of India, presumably to discuss ways and means of full implementation of the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement on minorities

Immediately after arrival here, Dr. B. C. Roy, went to the Government House where he is reported to have met the President, the Prime Minister, and also Shri C. Rajagopalachari, and had informal discussions about the latest situation in the two Bengals. He is also understood to have apprised them of the reactions produced on different sections of West Bengal population by the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement.

Dr. Roy, West Bengal Premier, and his Chief Secretary are expected to return to Calcutta on Monday next.

Enquiries in appropriate quarters here reveal that apart from having clear directives from the Centre, as to the best means of implementing the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement, the west Bengal Government have asked for proper interpretations of some of the clauses of the Minorities Agreement, as also clarification of some points dealt with in the terms of the agreement. A clear and definite direction from the centre on such points has, it is understood, been felt to be necessary, in view of the fact that high ranking officials of both East and West Bengal Governments are due to meet at Dacca on May 4 next, to arrive at a clear and unambiguous interpretations of all the important clauses of the agreement, so as to facilitate sincere and wholehearted implementation of the agreement in both the countries

Evacuee Property Problem

CALCUTTA, April 29 (UPI).

The District Magistrates' conference which concluded here today further discussed the question of implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement and the evacuees property. It is reliably learnt that the ensuing Chief Secretaries' conference at Dacca, will discuss promulgation of legislation of evacuee properties in both the Bengals. It is further learnt that Government of both the states have referred to some basic differences in the drafts of the evacuee property legislation of East and West Bengal Government.

Trek Of E. Bengal Refugees

CALCUTTA, April 29 (UPI).

During the last 24 hours ending 6 a.m. on April 29, 13,693 Hindus arrived from Eastern Pakistan by rail and 4,555 Muslims left. By air 395 Hindus arrived and 350 Muslims left on April 28, says a press note issued by the West Bengal Government.

LONDON DOCK STRIKE TO END

LONDON, April 29 (PTI-Reuter)—London's eleven-day dock strike virtually ended today when 2,000 key representatives of the 14,500 strikers decided to resume work on Monday on 205 ships idle in dockyard.

The decision to end the strike was taken at a meeting called to consider the Dock Board's ultimatum "return on Monday or lose your jobs"

Liaquat At Damascus

DAMASCUS, April 29, (PTI-Reuter): Pakistan Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, spent 90 minutes at the Damascus airport today on his way to London and the United States.

NO PUBLIC RECEPTION

CALCUTTA, April 29 (UPI).

THE Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has refused permission, as the order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. is in force in the city, for holding a public meeting at Deshabandhu Park in North Calcutta tomorrow to accord a public reception to Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee, who has recently resigned from the Central Cabinet.

About 200 refugees, men and women, marched in a procession from Howrah towards the residence of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee in South Calcutta this morning. When the procession reached Chowringhee in violation of Section 144 Cr.P.C., now in force in Calcutta, the police intervened and dispersed the same.

Are Tito And Nehru Alike?

BELGRADE, April 29 (PTI-Reuter)—Marshal Tito today received the first Indian Ambassador to Yugoslavia, B. R. Sen at the White Palace outside Belgrade.

The Ambassador presented to Marshal Tito books written by India's Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, during the thirteen years of his life spent in prison.

The Marshal expressed the hope that the Ambassador would see "as much as possible" of Yugoslavia and would have opportunity to note how the people were achieving not only political but economic democracy.

After the interview—which lasted for forty minutes—the Ambassador said: "I was very impressed by the simplicity, directness and sincerity of the Marshal. These are the signs of a great man.

"He has much the same qualities as Pandit Nehru".

British Charge Against Rumania

LONDON, April 29 (PTI-Reuter)—A British Foreign Office spokesman today accused Rumania of staging the trial of former members of the British Information Service in Bucharest to justify the closing down of the service a few weeks ago.

Commenting on the sentences, ranging from hard labour for life to fifteen years, announced in Bucharest yesterday, the spokesman said "the trial was organised to provide apparent justification for the action of the Rumanian authorities in closing the British Information Service.

"Many of the charges relate to the collection of information which, in a democratic country, would in no sense be regarded as secret, and indeed, would be published in the press".

Marathi Journalists Conference

POONA, April 29 (U.P.I.): The Poona Journalists Association met here today and passed a resolution inviting the Marathi Journalist Conference to hold a special session in May at Poona, in order to amend the constitution of the Marathi Journalists' Association. May 21, was suggested as a tentative date.

FIGHTING IN ZULULAND

Two Factions Of Africans Use Guns And Spears

DURBAN, April 29 (PTI-Reuter)—A heavily armed force of police was today rushed to the Mapumulo district of Zululand to quell thousands of Africans in two factions fighting with guns and spears (Assegais).

A fury of hut-burning and fighting broke out last night after a wedding on Thursday, though the wedding ceremonies themselves ended quietly enough on Thursday evening.

Mapumulo district is about 30 miles inland from the Natal coast town of Stanger.

By this afternoon police had quelled most of the disturbances.

After the wedding, Africans, called to arms, rushed to where the wedding had taken place from every point of a 300 square mile area.

One African sustained a gunshot wound in the chest in the first exchanges.

Reprisal raids began last night. Huts were razed and shots exchanged.

The number of casualties and the extent of the damage done are not yet known.

Burning and fighting continued the night long. At 4 a.m. police were sent by lorry to the central area of the disturbances. The country is rocky and the police had to cover the last miles by foot.

ABDULLAH THREATENS TO QUIT ARAB LEAGUE

Jordan Blockade Will Be Broken "By Force"

CAIRO, April 29 (PTI-Reuter).

KING ABDULLAH of Jordan, interviewed in Amman by a correspondent of the Egyptian newspaper "Al Misri", was reported here to have declared that he would abandon the Arab League whether it remained in being or not.

The Political Committee of the seven-member League has been summoned to meet on May 2 to consider Jordan's annexation of Arab Palestine west of the Jordan—a move recognised by Britain on Thursday.

The League was formed five years ago to unite Middle East Arab States. Its members are Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the Yemen, Syria and the Lebanon.

King Abdullah was reported here to have told the "Al Misra" correspondent in the interview:

"I shall break any Arab economic blockade of Jordan by force.

"I shall negotiate with my neighbour (presumably a reference to Israel).

"I shall not abandon the Greater Syria plan."

(The Greater Syria envisages a Union of Syria and Iraq and perhaps Jordan).

AFRICAN PEOPLE

Of Egyptians, Abdullah was reported to have said: "They are an African people who don't understand Arab problems. They only seek the leadership of the Arab Middle East".

LIAQUAT GREETS NEHRU AT KARACHI

The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister, was given a rousing reception on his arrival at Mauripur airport (Karachi) on April 26. He was also accompanied by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Among those who received him at the airport were Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, Begum Liaquat Ali Khan and Chaudhri Mohd. Zafrulla Khan, Pakistan's Foreign Minister.
Photo shows the Hon'ble Pandit Nehru and Mrs. Indira Gandhi being greeted by Mr. and Begum Liaquat Ali Khan.

NO PENSION TO ENGINEER

He Amassed Wealth By Speculation In Landshares

CALCUTTA, April 29, (PTI): Mr. Sarat Chandra Dam, lately Chief Engineer, Works and Buildings Department of the Government of West Bengal, has been removed from service and debarred from pension or any other compassionate allowance under orders of the President.

Announcing this, a West Bengal Government Press Note stated today that Mr. Dam was found guilty of having amassed through speculation in land shares and through transactions in the name of others, in contravention of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules

AUSTRALIAN REDS TO GO UNDERGROUND

Party's Directions Sequel To Government Bill

MELBOURNE, April 29 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Australian Communist Party, destined to be outlawed under a Government Bill now before Parliament, has been ready to go underground for the past two years, the Melbourne 'Sun' reported today.

Commenting on a statement by Communist Party President Richard Dixon that the party would carry on even if the Government Bill were passed, a 'Sun' special correspondent said every Communist in Australia had been minutely instructed in his "underground" role.

The Australian lower house will debate the Government's Bill next week.

The 'Sun' article said a 1949 Communist Party directive ordered all members—12,000 according to recent reports—to go underground and continue their revolutionary work.

The instructions departed little from those issued when the Party was previously banned in 1940 and which were based on the experience of Communists working underground in Europe. Mr. Menzies was Premier then.

PREPARING GROUND

In the past months, the Party has sold much of its property, including Marx House, its Sydney headquarters, Australia Soviet House in Melbourne, and the press on which the Party newspaper, 'Guardian', was printed.

The Party's confidential records have been moved to scattered parts of the country.

The attitude of the Labour Opposition to the Government Bill is expected to be stated by Monday's meeting of the Federal Labour Advisory Committee.

Labour still has a majority in the Senate, and could therefore veto the bill, or certain sections of it. The Government could then either accept the Senate's decision or appeal to the country by seeking a dissolution of both houses.

The powerful Australian Council of Trade Unions has already stated its entire opposition to the Bill.

Royal Commission's Finding

MELBOURNE, April 29 (PTI-Reuter): A Royal Commission inquiring into Communism in the Australian State of Victoria, today, declared that the Communist Party aimed at smashing the existing State and ultimately introducing Communism. It was prepared to use any means to achieve its objective, the Commission said in a report.

The Commission had 154 sittings between June 6th, 1949, and March 6th, this year. Its reports ran to 70,000 words. The Victoria Government appointed Sir Charles Lowe, of the Victoria Supreme Court, as Royal Commissioner to inquire into the origin, aims, funds and activities of the Communist Party in Victoria.

It set up the Commission after British-born Australian Communist leader, Cecil Sharply, had left the Party and published a series of newspaper articles on his experience as a Communist.

The report said the party had dislocated, disrupted and retarded essential services and industrial production, but had claimed that what was done was to better conditions of the workers.

IN TUNE WITH COMINFORM?

Its policy was in harmony with that of the Cominform, but there was no evidence of direction from abroad since 1943, nor of the Party funds coming from overseas

The aims and objects of the Party, the report added, were to overthrow the capitalist state and establish a dictatorship of the proletariat.

It said answers by the former Victorian President of the Communist Party, Ralph Gibson "leave no room for doubt that if there is no voluntary abdication of power by the Government when a revolutionary situation arises its overthrow will be effected by violence."

SARDAR'S SOLICITUDE

Prakasam To Meet Deputy Prime Minister

VIJAYAVADA, April 29 (PTI)—Mr. T. Prakasam, former Premier of Madras, said at a public meeting here last evening that he would be meeting the Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Delhi on April 30 and would discuss with him the situation arising out of the Congress Executive's notices of disciplinary action against him.

Justifying his stand, Mr. Prakasam said he had no doubt that the threat of disciplinary action was a "well-laid" plot to oust him from the political field.

Discounting reports that he had been invited by the Deputy Prime Minister because certain leaders pleaded on his behalf, Mr. Prakasam said it was purely a voluntary effort on the part of Sardar Patel to acquaint himself with the situation in Madras after a frank discussion with him.

He was glad that a chance had offered itself for him to justify his stand in demanding a separate seat in the State Legislature.

"As long as justice is on my side, I have nothing to worry about" he added.

Mr. B. Sambamurti, former Madras Speaker, presided over the meeting which was held under the auspices of the Visala Andhra Mahasabha.

Surti Parsi Panchayat Chief Dead

SURAT, April 29 (P.T.I.): Khan Bahadur Cowasjee Burjorjee Vakil, a prominent social worker and president of the Surti Parsi Panchayat died here today. Khan Bahadur Vakil, who was eighty, was a leading member of the local bar. An educationist he was a former member of the Surat municipality.

Labour Back In Power

BRISBANE, April 29 (P.T.I-Reuter): The Queensland Labour Government was returned to power in State elections today with a solid working majority.

U. P. REBELS OUT TO DEFY WORKING COMMITTEE

Will Follow Prakasam's Tactics In Legislature

LUCKNOW, April 29 (UPI).

THE emergence of a new party within the legislature and outside as "now that split is inevitable" was envisaged by Shri Triloki Singh, leader of the Rebel Congress group in the U. P. Legislature, when apprised the decision of the Congress Working Committee arrived at this morning, to expel nineteen members of the group from membership of the Congress Legislature Party.

Two other members of the group, Shri Triloki Singh and Prof. Radhay Shyam, were expelled by an earlier decision of the Working Committee.

"We are definitely not going to resign, nor are we bound to, so long as we work faithfully according to the pledge on which we have been elected," declared Mr. Triloki Singh.

The members of the group are reported to have decided to meet in a couple of days to announce the formal formation of a new party in the Assembly, which according to the leader, will become the main opposition with 21 members. The other opposition parties in the Assembly, namely the Janta and the Democratic Party, have only 15 and 14 members respectively.

The new party after being duly formed would send a requisition to the Speaker early next week claiming to be recognised as the main opposition party and accorded privileges due to the same. Mr. Triloki Singh said that a comprehensive statement would also be made on the floor of the House by the "leader" explaining their stand to the people after the new party formally launched upon its career as the parliamentary opposition.

He also said that so far as he could reflect the views of his colleagues, the new party's first and foremost task would be to give notice of a resolution to be moved in the Assembly on the lines of Mr. T. Prakasam's resolution in the Madras Assembly calling for an enquiry into the conduct of certain members of the Legislature, including ministers.

A convention of the Congress workers of the State has been called at Lucknow on May 20 and 21 next where the new party will be formally inaugurated and its programme and policy chalked out.

B. E. S. T. WORKERS FORM RIVAL UNION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Over 3,000 employees of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways, who are said to be dissatisfied with the Socialist-controlled B.E.S.T. Workers' Union, tonight unanimously decided to form a rival Union known as B.E.S.T. Employees' Union, which will be affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the workers held at the Kamgar Maidan today. Mr. Abidali Jaffer-bhoy was elected president of the new Union, while Mr. C. L. Dudhiya will work as General Secretary. A strong Working Committee consisting of eleven members from the B. E. S. T. employees was also formed.

Messrs. H. R. Shinde, B. R. More and B. L. Salvi who addressed the meeting explained the aims and objects of the new Union. They said that the leaders of their old Union were interested more in their party politics than in the welfare of the B.E.S.T. workers and that was why they had to form the new organisation, which would fight for getting their grievances redressed.

The meeting also adopted the constitution of the new Union, which will be registered according to the Trade Union Act.

Bandit Killed In Encounter

GWALIOR, April 29 (U.P.I.): Kalu Lattha Bhil, a notorious bandit who had escaped from the police lock-up and was at large for long, was killed in an encounter with the Madhya Bharat Police near Guna on April 27. A.303 rifle and fifty rounds of ammunition were recovered from his person.

Conference On Large Dams

NEHRU'S MESSAGE TO WORLD ENGINEERS

CALCUTTA, April 29 (PTI).

The fourth plenary session of the International Commission on large dams will, it is learnt here, be held in India from January 10 to 15 next year, simultaneously with a sectional meeting of the World Power Conference.

Delegates from 23 countries of the world are expected to attend the Congress, all meetings of the open session will be held in New Delhi.

Meetings over, a fifteen-day study tour to dams, irrigation and hydro-electric works, multi-purpose projects under construction, research stations and industrial centres in India has also been arranged for the delegates. Among others, they will visit the Tata Steel industries near Jamshedpur, Bhakra, Hirakud, Mettur, Krishnarajasagar dams and Mahatma Gandhi hydro-electric station at Jog falls. The tour will end on February 1 at Bangalore, where the closing session will be held.

Before the session at Delhi, there will be a meeting of the international association for hydraulic structures research at Bombay from January 3 to 5, to be followed by a visit to the central water power, irrigation and navigation research station and the meteorological offices at Poona.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, under whose name invitations are being sent to several eminent engineers and engineering organisations all over the world, stresses the importance of the work of the international commission on large dams "Especially at a time when all nations of the world have launched upon projects to step up food production and power generation with a view to raising the standard of living of the people."

TOURING M. P.'S VISIT SHIPYARD

GANDHIGRAM (VISAKHAPATNAM), April 28, (PTI): Representatives of Labour, staff and management impressed on members of Parliament, touring India's industrial centres, the need for either nationalising the shipbuilding yard here or for the Government to give continuous work for the yard by placing more orders. The Labour representatives told members that they felt that the yard could be developed only if Government nationalised it very soon.

Mr. Shantikumar Narotam Morarji, Managing Director, Scindias, who received the members and showed them round, said the principal difficulty of the company was want of continuous flow of orders which were essential to bring down the cost and also the difficulty in obtaining supplies of steel and import licences.

The members promised to give grievances of labour and management careful consideration

The party left this afternoon for Jamshedpur.

Visiting M. P's. At Tata Iron And Steel

JAMSHEDPUR, April 29 (P.T.I.): The party of 34 members of Parliament visiting industrial centres in India arrived here by air today from Vizagapatam.

They visited the steel works of the Tata Iron and Steel factory today. Tomorrow they will visit the Indian Wire Products Company and the Tin Plate Workshop of India, leaving for Calcutta in the afternoon.

Bomb Thrown At Singapore Governor

'WALL OF SILENCE' HELPS ASSAILANT ESCAPE

Incident At "Happy World" Boxing Stadium

SINGAPORE, April 29 (P T I-Reuter).

TWO thousand police today combed Singapore suburbs and highways for the would-be assassin who last night flung a Mills bomb at Singapore's Governor, Sir Franklin Gimson.

At the same time, Britain's new anti-guerilla "War Cabinet" at Kuala Lumpur struck at one of the guerillas' major supply lines by ordering the death penalty for agents who collected food and money.

A spokesman said "Communist agents who compel thousands of Chinese squatters on the unprotected jungle fringe to supply food, money, clothing and other services are as essential in the Communist terrorist campaign as armed gangs".

Police searching for the Governor's assailant faced a "wall of silence" among the local population, which they believe makes their task hopeless.

Officials said however "the search will go on".

The Governor escaped death when the bomb flung from among 10,000 Chinese, Malay and Indian spectators at the "Happy World" boxing stadium hit his leg but failed to explode.

A British explosives expert said today he could not understand why it did not go off. It rolled away from the Governor and only the detonator exploded.

Police believe the man who threw the bomb was shielded by a number of companions. He then mingled with the crowds being screened by police and made his escape.

HARD TO GET IT

Boxing fans must have seen the attacker in action or immediately afterwards, but none came forward with information. This, according to the police, is hardly surprising for the price of informing is death.

Police said that to have left the stadium the attacker must have produced a correct indentity card, but the guerillas are known to have stolen thousands of identity cards from up-country estates.

A Chinese spectator at the stadium said today: "If I had seen the attack I should have remained silent. I do not want my house bombed and my family slaughtered"

Britain's new anti-terrorist Director, Sir Harold Rawdon Briggs, told correspondents in Kuala Lumpur recently that "information" was the missing link in Britain's anti-terrorist war.

Indian Demand

The newly elected President of the Malayan Indian Congress, Mr. K. Ramanathan, today called for constitutional changes, as a 'weapon of emergency warfare".

He said "if the responsibility of governing this country were shifted to the people of Malaya and the principle of election introduced into the constitution, it would have a tremendous psychological effect in the fight against terrorism". at present the High Commissioner, aided and advised by his Executive Council, governs, and members of the Legislative Council are nominated by the Governor, usually on a representative basis.

Mr. Ramanathan added that Indians would never be sympathisers of terrorism

FIVE VIETNAMESE KILLED

SAIGON, April 29, (PTI-Reuter): Five Vietnamese were killed and more than 70 wounded when a grenade exploded in a gaming saloon here tonight. Ten grenades exploded in other parts of the town

SAVE FORMOSA CALL TO U.S.

Dulles On Fall Of Hainan

WASHINGTON, April 29, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. John Foster Dulles said here in a broadcast that the conquest of Hainan island by the Chinese Communists "calls for action" by the United States to keep the more strategic island of Formosa out of Communist hands.

What this action should be the State Department's Republican adviser did not disclose

Mr. Dulles said the administration's conduct of foreign relations in recent months had made the American Government a "sitting duck" for criticism at home and abroad.

THREE CONSTABLES KILLED IN MALAYA

SINGAPORE, April 29 (PTI-Reuter)—Terrorists today killed three Malay special constables, wounded another special constable and an English sergeant in an ambush near Sungei Besi, 20 miles south of Kuala Lumpur.

Another band of nearly 300 guerillas robbed a Chinese squatter-village on the jungle fringe in Perak State between Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh yesterday.

80 TONS OF BOMBS

Anti-terrorist headquarters at Kuala Lumpur announced today that brigade 'Spitfires' and 'Lincoln' bombers dropped nearly eighty tons of bombs yesterday on Communist guerilla positions in the mountainous jungle slopes of the Pahang mountains, east of Kuala Lumpur.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, April 29.

Previous closing	31.54
Today's opening	31.63
Difference	+ 9
Today's closing	31.77
Difference	+23

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, April 29.

Silver Forward	Rs. 189-13
Gold Forward	Rs. 117-13
Silver Bullion	Rs. 190- 3
Silver Mint	Rs. 190 14
Gold Ready	Rs. 118- 5
Sovereign	Rs. 77- 0

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK, April 29.

Opening Stock Exchange prices:
Anaconda copper mining 30-1/8.
General Motors 84-5/8.
U. S. Steel common 32-5/8.
Ditto Preference unquoted.
—(P.T.I.-Reuter).

World Expects India's Classic Best

Uday Shankar Warns Against Dance Tours By Novices Who Tinker With Art

BOMBAY, Saturday.

LOOKING very much a picture of health and vitality, India's 'cultural ambassador' Uday Shankar returned home today after a most successful tour in America and England.

As he stepped ashore this morning from "S.S. Strathnavar", wearing a flimsy cream bush-shirt, Sankar appeared to carry his fifty years of age rather lightly and quite gracefully too.

Happy to be back in India, Shankar said that the response to his performances were tremendous and that he could not believe that these countries were so interested in Indian dancing. In fact, it was his impression, that they had forgotten him and the receptions, hence, were all the more surprising

"They did not take my performances as mere dancing but as expressions of the cultural heritage of my people", he added. Everywhere he went he was applauded very warmly and after each performance, in America specially, the house rose as one and loudly cheered, asking him to pay another visit soon to the dollar-land. At the San Francisco War Memorial Opera about 700 extra seats had to be arranged to accommodate the large number of people that thronged to witness his performances.

ANOTHER TRIP

It is now his desire, before he embarks next March on another tour abroad, to reorganise his troupe and visit some Indian cities during winter. He also wishes to reopen his centre and looks forward, in this connection, to sufficient encouragement and aid from the Government.

Surprisingly enough, 9-year-old Anand, son of Shankar, who had accompanied his famous father on this tour, does'nt seem to have been very much impressed with the opulence and the skyscrapers of America. "I like India better" he replied to a query.

In the course of an interview, Uday Shanker and Amala said the interest in the U.S.A., Canada and England in Indian art and culture had intensified since this country became independent. There was a genuine desire, especially in America, to understand the people of India and their aspirations. The time was opportune now, they said, for presenting to the Western World all that was best in Indian art and culture. In this connection they would like to warn all who were desirous of propagating and popularising classical dancing against tours undertaken by novices, or by those who pretend to know everything of the art but who by virtue of financial backing they manage to receive claim to interpret that art.

WESTERN AUDIENCES

"More harm accrues from such enterprises than the absence of any attempt to interpret our art", they said.

Udayshankar, with his wife Amala and troupe of fourteen, will open a short season at the Excelsior next week.

Among the troupe were Deepti, Geeta, Preeti, Smriti, Mahbir and Gopal, the dancers, and Kelkar, Karandikar and Biren Badan, members of the orchestra.

They will again take their troupe to Europe next year, when they will visit Sweden, France. Switzerland and other countries

ALSO ON BOARD

Travelling by "S. S. Strathnaver" en route to Australia was Mr. John H. Harvey, of Harvey Contractors, Newcastle on Tyne, who has been invited by the Australian Government to help build pre fabricated houses. Interviewed by our reporter, Mr. Harvey expressed his great desire to aid the house-building programme in India, for which he had a pre-cast concrete house plan.

He hopes to come to India soon.

I. N. T's Reception To Uday Shanker

The Indian National Theatre has arranged a Reception to Udayshanker, who has arrived in Bombay, after a very successful dance season in the United States of America.

Udayshanker has agreed to give a talk on his experiences during his visit to the United States of America, and he will also give the idea of his future programme.

This Reception will be held on Tuesday the April 2, 1950 at 7 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay and is open to the Members of the I.N.T. and their guests.

NORTH INDIA ASSOCIATION

Nanda Lays Foundation Of Building

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, performed the foundation stone laying ceremony of the North India Association building at King's Circle.

Addressing a large gathering, he exhorted them to take a broad view of things and to appreciate the difficulties facing the Government, if they had been disappointed in the help they expected. He stressed the need for co-operation and appealed to those in a position to be accommodating towards those who were in less fortunate circumstances. Poverty, he said, was a contagious disease, but could be done towards its amelioration, if everybody co-operated in a brotherly spirit. The abandonment of communal tendency and exclusiveness was a necessity that had to be met, if India is to prosper.

The Association was started 20 years ago, and now has a membership of 200. The building which will come up is intended to be used as a meeting place to create that spirit of brotherhood to which Mr. Nanda referred. It is estimated to cost Rs. 1,50,000 but the funds at the immediate disposal of the Association amount only to Rs. 50,000. The Association, however, is optimistic that the deficit will be made up in due time.

Hindu Pilgrims To Multan Temples

MULTAN, April 29, (PTI-Reuter): A batch of 60 Hindu pilgrims from India is expected to visit the famous temples of Multan tomorrow, it is learnt here.

The pilgrims will be the guests of the local authorities who are making arrangements for their two day's stay here.

Shri G. D. Tapase

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries and Backward Classes, will leave Bombay on Tuesday May 2, 1950, to attend the Congress Shibir at Akola in Ahmednagar District and will return to Bombay on May 4, 1950.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, April 29 (P.T.I.): The Governor of Bombay received the Hon. Shri Morarji R Desai, the Hon. Shri M. M Naik. Nimbalker, Shri K. Srinivasan and Shri C. R. Srinivasan.

Rani Maharaj Singh received Shrimati A. Captain. Shrimati Masani, Miss Moos, Dr. J. Duggan and Mrs. Burns-Lawson.

Rani Maharaj Singh lunched with Shri and Shrimati F. S Mulla at their residence.

The Governor attended the wedding of Shri S. L. Silam's son at Vanita Vishram. Sandhurst Road, where he was received by Shri and Shrimati S. L. Silam.

TUNISIAN INDEPENDENCE

Arab State To Raise Issue In U. N.

LAKE SUCCESS, April 29 (PTI-Reuter): An Arab State is expected to raise the question of Tunisian independence at the next meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, the personal representative of exiled Tunisian Riff leader Abd-el-Krim said here today.

The representative, Elabed Bouhafa, said Abd-el-Krim, President of the "Committee For North African Freedom" had urgently requested the country in question to take this action.

The last meeting of the Arab League in Cairo decided to support "by legal and diplomatic means the immediate independence of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco," Elabed Bouhafa claimed.

He did not identify the Arab State but usually reliable sources said it was probably Syria, which would be supported by Iraq.

Counterfeit Petrol Coupons

NEW DELHI, April 29, (PTI): The Intelligence Branch of the Delhi police today challenged eleven persons for trading in counterfeit petrol coupons.

These persons, who include proprietors of a press, their three employees and some others, are alleged to have printed counterfeit coupons and sold them as genuine ones to petrol-thirsty motorists at the various gas stations in the city

Police seized 90 coupons from certain petrol dealers and recovered some coupon books from the press.

IN AID OF EAST BENGAL REFUGEES

Dramas And Varieties At Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan

In aid of the East Bengal Refugees, the Kala Kendra of fthe Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan is organizing the folloging programmes:

30-4-50 Sunday 4-30 p.m. "Variety Programme"—consisting of Skit by Raj Kapoor and Prem Nath Different types of classical dances, by Rajkumar Priya Gopal Sinha, Anjali Hora, Satyavati and others; dance-ballet introduced by Avinash Vyas and Vasumati Divatia, vocal music by well-known musicians etc.

1-5-50 Monday 8-30 p.m. "Shamshay Kallol"—Marathi Drama Produced by Balmohan Drama Co. of Poona. Starring Vanmala and other well-known artistes.

2-5-50 Tuesday 8-30 p.m. "Binduno Kiko".—Gujarati Drama, story by Sarat Babu and produced by Rang Mandal, Ahmedabad.

Plans open at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty Road, Bombay 7, and at Chetana Ltd., Rampart Row, Fort.

Drama By N. S. Krishnan And T. A. Mathuram

The Bombay Tamil Sangam has arranged drama and other programmes by well-known artistes like N. S. Krishnan and Smti T A. Mathuram and others which will come off early in May. These well-known stars are the idols of the Tamil-speaking people and this is the first time they visit Bombay to help the cause of the Tamil Sangam by benefit performance.

Exhibition Of Book-Jackets

An Exhibition of Book Jackets was held in the Royal Asiatic Society Library on Saturday. Covers of various kinds of books have been tastefully displayed against blue cloth tucked on standing wooden boards.

The book jackets of the following books, among others, attracted the attention of many: "Black Odyssey: The Story of Negro in America" by Ottley; "Man, the mechanical misfit" by Esta Brooks. "Indian Flowers" by Ahmedi "In the path of Mahatma Gandhi" by George Catlin.

The exhibition, a novel one of its kind in Bombay for the promotion of cover page art was well attended, and it is understood that it will continue up to May 6, giving opportunity for a large number of art lovers.

TAMIL DRAMA

The Amateurs' Dramatic Party Matunga, will put on boards "Thottakkaran". at the Khalsa College Hall today at 5-30 p.m.

BATTLE OF MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS

Reds Ready To Defy Bans In Many Countries

LONDON, April 29 (P.T.I.-Reuter).

COMMUNIST and non-Communist forces the world over were this weekend planning rival demonstrations parades and processions to mark May Day on Monday.

With many millions of workers due to take part in the May Day festival, cables from world centres gave a picture of the split between Communist-inspired demonstrations supporting Moscow's "peace offensive" and non-Communist and anti-Communist groupings celebrating independently.

But in Transvaal, South Africa—where police stood by in light tanks and armoured cars—and in London—political demonstrations were banned.

Following are "two camp" world reports:

PARIS: Communists will march with flags and banners on Monday from the Place De La Nation to the Place De Las Bastille.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's party, Rally of the French People, will make a rival bid for working class support by holding a "fete of Labour, youth and sport" in the Bois de Boulogne at the other end of the city.

ROME: Trains throughout Italy will stop for fifteen minutes, while workers hold demonstrations in the main squares of towns and cities, the Communist-led five-million-strong General Confederation of Labour announced.

But the independent Union of Railwaymen has ordered members to boycott the train stoppage. The Union declared it could not permit "such delicate public services to be halted for indifferent reasons".

SOVIET SLOGAN

MOSCOW: One million workers will parade through the Red Square for many hours after the normal military parade lasting about three-quarters of an hour. Usually dozens of jetplanes swoop low over the square in an air parade led by Stalin's son, Maj.-Gen. Vassily Stalin, while picked units of the forces march by. The main theme of parades and demonstrations throughout Soviet Russia and Eastern Europe— where May Day is a public holiday—will be "struggle for peace against the warmongers"

NEW YORK: New York and Chicago were anticipating May Day with "Loyalty Day" parades and processions today. They are designed to counteract the effect of May Day parades.

BERLIN: Soviet workers delegation headed by Ivan Goroshkin, high Soviet Trades Union official, has arrived to take part in May Day demonstrations in East Berlin organised by the Communist-sponsored "Free German Trade Union".

West Berlin's anti-Communist Trade Union has received messages from American Trade Unions hailing the "resolute stand of West Berliners against the forces of totalitarianism"

IN RED CHINA

Chinese Communists are planning mass rallies to celebrate the first May Day since the Nationalists were driven from the Chinese mainland. The Peking Trades Union Council will head the demonstration in the Chinese Communist capital.

In Scandinavia, communists were planning May Day parades.

In Austria, may first will mark the removal of bars placed five years ago on major Nazi offenders in professions. They will be able to vote and to serve on juries as the law imposing disabilities on them runs out.

Some 39,000 major offenders will still be barred from the civil service and certain other posts.

IN MALAN'S LAND

In South Africa, the Union Government has banned all demonstrations in the Transvaal province over the weekend.

Troops and police stood by in light tanks and armoured cars in Johannesburg to enforce the ban.

Big anti-Government demonstrations had been planned in the area by the Transvaal African and Indian Communist orgnisations who declared may first "Freedom Day and appealed to workers to stay away from their jobs.

LONDON BAN

LONDON: Mass demonstrations planned by Communists and leftwing Trade Unionists have been banned by Scotland Yard, London's police headquarters, with the consent of Home Secretary Chuter Ede.

The existing ban on political processions due to end on May 2, was intended for a further three months. Scotland Yard announced. This includes May 7, which as the first Sunday in the month is being celebrated as May Day here.

Scotland Yard added that protests had been made.

May Day Plans In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 29 (PTI)—May Day will be ovserved in Calcutta this year by the three main Trade Union organisations, namely the BPTUC, the United Trades Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, as a day of protest against the two Labour legislations recently introduced by the Central Government in Parliament.

Permission for open air meetings and demonstrations for the observance of the day has been refused by the city's Police Commissioner, in view of the existing order under section 144 Cr. P.C.

In view of this, the three organisations at a joint meeting tonight decided to hold a meeting at the University Institute Hall on May 1.

May Day In Madras

MADRAS, April 29 (PTI): It is learnt that the Commissioner of Police, Madras city, has permitted eight different labour and political organisations, on applications made by them, to hold meetings to celebrate May Day.

The meetings will be held on May 1 in predominantly labour areas.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN VIETNAM

PARIS, April 29 (PTI-Reuter): An Indo-Chinese finance expert, 54-year old Tran Van Huu, has agreed to form a new Government in Vietnam to replace that of Nguyen Phan Long, which resigned this week after four months in office, the French Press Agency reported today from Saigon.

Tran Van Huu announced his decision in a cable to the Vietnam head of State, Bao Dai, the Agency added.

Premier Nguyen Phan Long had insisted that American economic and military aid should be sent directly to Vietnam and that the French authorities should have no say in its administration. The French thought otherwise.

Tran Van Huu, Governor of South Vietnam since 1949, is considered a leader of the South Vietnam separatist movement, now expected to merge with the all-Vietnam nationalist movement.

Governor Present At City Wedding Reception

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Dattatreya, son of Mr. S. L. Silam, former General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was married to Miss Vimla daughter of Mr. B. S. Tote of Talegaon today.

In the evening, a reception was arranged at the Vanita Vishram Garden at Sandhurst Road when Raja Maharaj Singh Governor of Bombay, some of the Ministers of the Bombay Government and a large number of city business men, social and political workers were present.

Mr. Silam's nephew Ramchandra Rajaram Silam was also married to Manik, daughter of Shri Lingram, today.

TELEGRAMS FOR DAIREN

The Overseas Communications Service announce that telegrams for Dairen (China) can be accepted by post from Shenyang subject to restrictions applicable for telegrams to China.

NASIK BUS OPERATORS' THREAT OF STRIKE

State Transport Authority's Appeal To Public

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AN appeal to the public in general and of Belgaum and Nasik division in particular, to bear with the StateTransport Authority for some time more if the standard of service was not upto the mark, was made by Mr. D. D. Sathe, the Provincial Transport Controller at a press conference this evening.

Explaining the situation arising out of the refusal of operators to ply their buses on the inauguration of State Transport Service both in Belgaum and Nasik Divisions and their subsequent decision to fight out the issue in a court of law, Mr. Sathe said, that had it not been for this sudden and unexpected opposition from the operators, the State Transport Department would have been in a position to operate all the routes without impairing their efficiency in the least.

SITUATION IN NASIK

The trouble took a serious turn in Nasik. There, though the operators lost the suit and though permission to appeal to the Supreme Court was not granted, State Transport Authority was granted only temporary permits from the Regional Transport Authority.

They started with five routes with a quota of 25 buses on April 1, which was later increased to 30 buses. The State Transport Authority again applied, this time, for permanent permits on April 26th. This was hotly contested by the operators, but in view of the Superior service and facilities provided by the S. T. A., the grant of permanent permits was made.

To counter this more the operators issued a statement addressed to the Regional Transport Authority saying that they would cease operating "en masse" in Nasik Division from 1st of May

This new development completely upset the schedule of S.T.A.

If road transport had to be kept moving in Nasik Division atleast 100 buses would be required.

But the State Transport Authority accepted this 'challenge" by conserving their resources, by withdrawing buses from other routes by improvising the S.T.A. was able to gather a fleet of 94 buses to cover 29 routes with route-mileage of about 6,000 miles. Their object was that there should he no dislocation of transport services.

INDIVIDUAL OPERATORS' OFFER

Since their decision to take over the entire network of routes in Nasik Division, some individual operators had decided to secede from the statement and showed their willingness to operate particular routes. This offer will be duly considered by the State Transport Authority.

He said that with the passing of the new State Transport Act which would take about a month's time to be effective, operators would be compelled to continue to run their buses till the time State Transport Authority "took over". Today the S. T. ran 1850 buses carrying over a lac of passengers everyday and its earnings amounted to over a lac of rupees. The yield for the year 1948-49 was 7-1/2 per cent. They were to contribute generously to "General Purposes Fund" and the "Road Development Fund."

PETROL QUOTA

Turning to the question of petrol he revealed that there would be an increase in the "adhoc quota" for the quarter beginning from May. In addition to the 12 gallons by way of "supplementary" 8 gallons would be given for every private motor car.

The demand of taxi owners to be allowed to charge 8 annas per mile for small taxis instead of the rate of six annas allowed by Government had slowed down the number of small taxis to be put on the road.

Again the Transport Authorities were insisting that no taxi which was more than 10 years old should be put on the road.

As regards the experiment of running the State Transport buses on 50. 50. mixture of rectified Spirit and Petrol, no final results have been obtained and that the experiment would be continued for testing possible effects on efficiency and wear of the motors.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna Per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8.

To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable match for a healthy and handsome young man aged 25 of a famous Vaish Jain family of Delhi. He is M.A. and employed in the Government of India drawing about Rs. 400/- p.m. Father and uncle are all very high Government officers. Write Box 1793, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATION WANTED

A Trade Mark Agent (enrolled with the Central Government) seeks respectable post in big concerns like Cotton Mills etc., to handle their Trade Marks. Expects no salary, have knowledge of office routine, typing, correspondence and can accept heavy responsibilities. Write to Box No. 1785, "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL

Six research scholarships some senior Rs. 250/- p.m. and some junior Rs. 125/- p.m. tenable for one year and likely to be extended in deserving cases will be awarded by the Indian Statistical Institute to candidates possessing a good degree in Statistics, Mathematics, Economics and any social science. Candidates will be required to do research work in theoretical and applied statistics in the Institute either in Calcutta or outside Calcutta. Applications stating qualifications, research experience, present position, age etc. should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute, Presidency College, Calcutta, 12 not later than 30 May, 1950. (7693)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for U. S. A. Fountain Pens on commission or pay Rs. 300/- to 800/- Imperial Trading Co., Saddar Bazar, Delhi. (7346)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Machinery Available For Sale— (a) A New Arc Electric Welding Set ACP 3 phase, 50 cycles, 175/550 volts double operator with accessories. (b) One New Complete Oil Firing Equipment suitable for Babcock Wilcox Boiler—pressure 160 Lbd. per sq. inch. (c) Two (second hand) complete petrol pumps in good condition and one incomplete. (d) Stainless steel sheets—24 pieces 1/8" thickness. Apply for particulars to the Punjab Distilling Industries Limited, P. O. Distillery Khasa (Punjab, India). (1795)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Yarn for Sale for Export 18 and 20 counts yarn available for Hard Currency. Apply to Box No. 7637, "Bombay Chronicle".

BHARAT MARKET

DEPARTMENTLY CLOTH STORES

OPENING ON 30th APRIL

BHARAT MARKET

Opposite Municipal Office
Main Road, NASIK.

Burma Rice Will Be Here Soon

NEW DELHI, April 29 (PTI): Burma rice will begin reaching India in another few weeks' time, following the recent rice agreement between India and Burma. The one-lakh-ton rice envisaged in the agreement would, according to present indications here, be fully delivered in India by the end of August.

CITY MARKETS

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, April 29.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. The general sentiment was better on higher Calcutta advices and Tata Steel Defds were nominally quoted at Rs. 1703/8.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 29.

The local produce market was very steady with moderate business. Quotations were as under:—

	Quotations
GROUNDNUTS	
Khandesh Quality Ready	44 4 0
Madras Coromandal	43 14 0
Bold Ready	43 4 0
Oil Bombay Mills	23 8 0
Oil Upcountry Mills	23 0 0
Oil May	23 3 0
Oil June	23 9 0
LINSEED	
Bold Ready	37 6 0
Small Satna	36 11 0
April-May	37 5 0
Oil	21 4 0
CASTORSEEDS	
Castorseeds Ready	27 12 0
Madras Ready	28 4 0
May	28 5 0
June	28 9 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

BOMBAY, April 28.

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st Sept. 1949 to 27th April 1950	258.068
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st. Sept. 1949 to 27th April 1950	682,896
Same period last year	882,247
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 27th April 1950	438,703
Same time last year	460,233

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, April 28.

KARNAK	May	77.45+150
	July	78.85+155
	November	74.50+150
ASHMOUNI	June	112.65+ 85
	August	84.00+100
	October	65.20+185

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, April 29.

The local bullion market opened steady and improved under renewed professional support and short covering.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 189 and advanced at Rs. 190. Ready Bullion silver was quoted at Rs. 190/2 and mint silver was placed at Rs. 190/6. Forward gold opened at Rs. 117/12 and after declining at Rs. 117/10 advanced at Rs. 117/15. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 118/8 and sovereign were done at Rs. 76/10.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	190 2 0
Forward	189 12 0
Ready Gold	118 6 0
Forward	117 12 0

N. Y. SILVER SALES

NEW YORK, April 28.

SILVER: Open market turnover approximated 100,000 ounces at unchanged price. One prominent seller of Mexican silver indicated that he is currently offering only limited quantities in New York. This policy which presumably will continue during most of May, apparently reflected disappointing demand in the open market as a result of continued offerings of non-Mexican silver at a small price discount by non regular sellers. The Mexican silver at a small price discount by non regular sellers. The Mexican silver which will be withheld from this market will presumbly be sold to the Bank of Mexico. Price for in transit gold (foreign ore which is refined in the United States for re-export) has dropped to a level of about 37.75 dollars per fine ounce delivered continent. This is the lowest price since 1946 and reflects general lack of demand rather than any increase in offerings.

Coir Output

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Production of coir fibre in India during 1949 was estimated at 87,000 tons compared with 86,000 tons in 1948, it is learnt. All but 1,000 tons were used in the manufacture of mats and matting, coir yarn, and ropes.

RENEWED BUYING ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Wall Street Market Firm On Good Business News

NEW YORK, April 28.

Following initial irregularity, prices rallied under the leadership of deferreds on commission house replacement buying and short covering which disclosed scarcity of offerings. The renewed demand was attributed partially to improved technical position in the absence of rains in Texas overnight and a possibility of higher mid-April parity price. Demand for newcrops tapered off early and in the afternoon the market declined under scattered profittaking and hedging with a leading spothouse credited with selling an estimated 8,000 bales of newcrop December, October and March deliveries during the day. The selloff however attracted renewed demand and prices rerallied. Increased profittaking finally stalled the upturn and the market closed steady. Sales are approximately 115,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, April 28.

Delivery.	Closing.
May	32.75+03
July	32.90+02
October	31.54+06
December	31.39+08
March	31.44+04

October Highest 31.66+18 (at 2-04 p.m.

October Lowest 31.46—02 (at 10-00 a.m.).

New York Spot 33.50+03. New Orleans Spot 32.40—.

Under the influence of further pleasing business news and prospects together with reports that chrysler is on the threshold of a settlement of the more than three month old strike, bulls this morning carried on with yesterday's late rally before pausing to allow corrective profittaking. In fair activity the market initially gained one dollar or more but by mid-day the advances were mainly fractional with most resistance from leading steels, motors, chemicals, farm implements and rails. The averages were industrials 213,25 and rails 55.42.

Lessening of corrective selling volume during the afternoon gave a new cue to buyers and prices rose to the day's best levels. Gains of one dollar or more prevailed with account on leading motors, steels, rails, chemicals, aircrafts, drugs and textiles. The market finished around the day's best levels. The market closed firm.

CHICAGO GRAINS

After an irregular start, the market developed a firm trend with some deliveries moving into new seasonal highs. Buying in maize followed the news that export sales were in excess of a million bushells to Norway yesterday and so far today and 360,000 to Eire overnight. Smaller producers offerings and the firmness in the south-west cash-wheat which reflected improved demand were additional buying incentives. The sharp upturn in soyabeans was attributed to covering.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, April 28.

May 2, 30-7/8, July 2, 14-1/2, Sept. 2, 14-3/8, Dec. 2, 15-3/4.

LONDON COPRA MARKET

LONDON, April 28.

The copra market was quiet with Phillippines in bulk May|June easier at 215 dollars and Straits Dutch East Indies F.M. unchanged at £88-1|2 both per ton c.i.f.

The coconut oil market was quiet with Straits April|May shipment in drums quoted at £130-1|2 and in bulk quoted at £127. Ceylon's April|May shipment in drums was quoted at £139 and in bulk at £134, all per ton c.i.f.

One More Extension To Cloth Dealers

DISPOSAL OF STOKCS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A press note issued by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay today says:—

"Several representations have been received by the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India stating that the existing orders, by which mills and dealers are required to open up bales or cases packed by mills during March 1949 and earlier months would prove a great hardship, as many of them with their best endeavours have not been able to liquidate such stocks.

The Textile Commissioner has, therefore, as a special case, decided to give a further extension for a period of 15 days and has passed orders under the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, permitting mills and dealers to buy, or sell, or keep in possession in packed condition, bales or cases of cloth or yarn packed by mills after 31st July, 1948 and prior to April 1949, till the 15th of May, 1950. This is the last extension, and after the 15th of May, 1950, mills and dealers must open up their bales or cases of cloth or yarn packed during March 1949 or prior months.

"The Textile Commissioner has also passed orders enabling mills and dealers to buy, or sell, or keep in possession in packed condition, bales or cases of cloth or yarn packed by mills in April 1949 and later month still 30th September, 1950.

"The above relaxations do not apply to the bales of cloth or yarn packed for export unless they are covered by a valid export licence or by a contract of sale against a valid export licence.

"Stocks not so covered should be diverted for internal consumption with the permission of the Textile Commissioner. For this purpose, they should apply to the Textile Commissioner to the Government of India in the prescribed form, before the cloth or yarn becomes time-barred."

Commerce Chamber Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry met at the premises of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, today under the presidentship of Sjt. Tulsidas Kilachand.

The Committee reviewed the working of the various Controls in operation at present and decided that a scientific study should be undertaken with a view to ascertain the manner in which they have affected employment, production, costs and the price level. It was also decided that Associations of specific industries and trades should also be requested to undertake such studies.

Amongst the other subjects considered were the Labour Relations Bill, which has been referred to the Select Committee of Parliament and the question of Railway Rates for goods traffic.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

LONDON, April 28.

The pepper market was quiet but steady with no material change in prices. Black lampong May|June was offered at 10sh 9d. and white muntok at 15sh. 10d. shipping weight with white sarawak quoted at 16sh 6d. delivered weight per pound c.i.f. basis ports. Malabar April|May and May|June were obtainable at 1140 shillings per cwt. c.i.f. United Kingdom.

N. Y. WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

NEW YORK, April 28.

New crops continued to advance to new seasonal highs though occasionally interrupted by active profit-taking chiefly on technical considerations. Buying is still sparked by the same influences recently stressed. Demand for textiles remains slow but is countered by prospects of heavy exports in the remainder of the season

Although small crop ideas persist, Southern advices suggest that farmers will strive to raise all cotton possible on restricted acreage. Reports say that producers in some areas are narrowing the width of rows in an effort to boost production within acreage allotments. Despite disappointing reports of the textile markets, mill demand spot cotton is showing signs of improvement with good sales in loan equities made at 5 to 10 dollars a bale above the loan including carrying charge Germany, Japan and India it is said are pushing their purchase programme to completion.

POSTAL CLEARANCE ON SUNDAYS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Postmaster-General, Bombay, has notified the public of the States of Bombay and Saurashtra and the Province of Cutch that beginning from Sunday, May 7, 1950, there will be no delivery of mails, excepting that of Express Delivery articles, on Sundays. Similarly there will be no letter box clearances except that letter boxes for posting of FULLY PREPAID ARTICLES PLUS LATE FEE CHARGES, will be installed at the Telegraph Offices at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad, Surat, Bhusawal, Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum. The public can also post fully prepaid articles with late fee in all the R.M.S. Offices and Railway Mail Vans. In other towns where there are Combined HEAD Post and Telegraph Offices, the special letter boxes will be kept at these offices.

In Bombay City the late fee letter boxes will be put up at the Bombay G. P. O. and Bombay Central and Victoria Terminus Railway Stations. Articles fully prepaid with postage and late fee charges only will be forwarded to destinations on Sundays.

The Telegraph Branches of post offices will likewise remain closed for all transactions except for a short period during which Express Telegrams will be accepted as usual.

Postage stamps and stationery will be available at all R.M.S. offices and post offices kept open for receipt of late fee articles and at the Telegraph Offices mentioned above.

Reduction Of Postage On Registered Newspapers

NEW DELHI, April 29 (PTI): The Government of India has decided to reduce from may 1 the postage rate on registered newspapers to any foreign (excepting those hereafter mentioned) from nine pies to three pies for every two ounces or part thereof for each copy of the newspaper, says a press note issued by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

In the case of registered papers addressed to Aden, Ceylon, Nepal, Pakistan and Portuguese India, the inland rates of postage will continue to apply.

Foreign Parcels: Charges Rivised

NEW DELHI, April 29. (PTI): The Government of India have decided to increase from May 1 the warehousing charges on inward foreign parcels from four annas to five annas per day subject to a maximum charge of Rs. 7-13-0 for a single parcel, the Director General of Post and Telegraph announced today.

This increase, the announcement says, has been necessitated in consequence of the devaluation of the rupee so as to bring it to the evquivalent of five gold francs, the amount limited under international regulations.

PROTECTING BOVINE SPECIES: The Rajasthan Government has on Saturday banned killing of or causing serious injury to cows, bulls or calves in the state.

By an order called the Rajasthan Preservation of Animal Act, the Government has prescribed punishment extending to ten years imprisonment and fine for those found guilty of killing these animals. Persons causing serious injury to them would be punished with imprisonment upto seven years or fine or both.

Hindi Essential For Postal Men

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Knowledge of Hindi—India's national language—is to be made an essential qualification for Indian postal employees and officials.

A postal official in Bombay told PTI today that instruction in Hindi would be given to the Postal Department staff throughout India.

Arrangements were in progress to open special Hindi schools in various postal circles and post offices in India for teaching Hindi to the postal staff, he said.

JODHPUR, April 29, Jodhpur is likely to become the headquarters of the metre guage circle comprising the railways of Rajasthan and Saurashtra, it is learnt.

More Liberal Application Of Evacuee Law

INDIA GOVT. INSTRUCTS STATE GOVERNMENTS

NEW DELHI, April 29 (PTI).

THE Government of India have directed all the State Governments that the law relating to evacuee property should be applied "more liberally" and "generously".

Similar instructions are stated to have been issued in regard to the law relating to permits which controls migration of Muslims and others from Pakistan into India.

These latest orders which have been accompanied by a series of "administrative directions" are said to be part of the drive towards the creation of greater amity between India and Pakistan and are designed to create an increased sense of confidence and security amongst members of the minority community, it is officially stated.

It is explained that although the recent Indo-Pakistan Agreement does not directly concern the laws relating to evacuee property and permits the Government of India are determined to see that these are administered in the true spirit of that Agreement.

JUSTICE SHOULD BE DONE

The circular is understood to have emphasised that not only should justice be done, but it must be manifest beyond doubt that is being done.

The instructions refer among other things to cases of "intending evacuees." Certain classes of cases have been prescribed which should only be handled personally by the custodians or by the highest officer available in a district. In regard to the law relating to permits, the Government of India are reported to have expressed a desire that this too should be administered fully in the spirit of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement.

THREE WAY PLAN FOR PEACE

E. Bengal Congressman's Suggestion

KHULNA, April 28 (PTI): Mr. Gobinda Lal Banerji, Chief whip of the East Bengal Congress Assembly Party has suggested a three-point programme for creating an atmosphere favourable for the implementation of the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement.

Firstly, Mr. Banerji said, all non-Communist political prisoners of the minority community including two minority members of the East Bengal Legislative Assembly should be released in the first instance and then the cases of other political prisoners of the minority community should be taken up for scrutiny.

Secondly, at least 50 per cent of the houses of the minority community requisitioned so far should be released forthwith and vacant possession should be given to the owners or their representatives and.

Thirdly all the licensed firearms seized so far from the members of the minority community should be restored to them at once.

Land For Sindhi Refugees

JAIPUR, April 29, (PTI): About nine hundred Sindhi displaced families have been allotted "Barani" land in Ganganagar District in Bikaner division of Rajasthan. The Government have further decided to allot canal land to about 770 families Sindhi Bhils will be allotted canal lands on the frontier in the Bikaner division.

Refugees Stranded

SILCHAR, April 29 (UPI): In a telegraphic communication to the Special Rehabilitation Officer of the Government of India in Calcutta, the Congress Rehabilitation Committee of Cachar has stated that several thousand refugees, mostly, belonging to the middle class, have been stranded as a result of a sudden order for the closure of refugee camps from April 30, without any alternative arrangements being made.

REFUGEE PROCESSION BROKEN UP

CALCUTTA, April 29 (PTI): The police broke up this morning an unlawful procession of 500 refugees who were passing through Chowringhee Road on way to the residence of Dr Syamaprasad Mookherjee.

TWO REFUGEES ON FAST TO DEATH

Protest Against Stoppage Of Rations

AGARTALA, April 29, (UPI): Two refugees from East Pakistan have notified to Government that as a protest against the discontinuance of doles to refugees, they have been on hunger strike for the last three days.

They have added that they would carry on their protest fast till death unless Government in the meanwhile either find for them employment or restore their dole

It is reported that due to this stoppage of doles, several refugee families are on the verge of starvation. A deputation met the Chief Commissioner of Tripura yesterday in this connection.

DISSOLVES BELGIAN PARLIAMENT

Sequel To Deadlock On "Royal Question"

BRUSSELS, April 29, (PTI-Reuter): The Belgian Regent, Prince Charles, today issued a decree dissolving the Belgian Parliament. Dissolution of Parliament followed six weeks of Government crisis resulting from disagreement between the parties on how to solve the "Royal question"—the future of King Leopold.

Over three weeks ago, Catholic ex-Prime Minister and ardent pro-Leopoldist Paul Van Zeeland started negotiations for the formation of a Government which would bring back King Leopold by a compromise solution involving the temporary transfer of power to Leopold's 19-year old son, Prince Baudouin.

The scheme finally broke down last night when the Liberals insisted that the strongly anti-Leopold Socialists should be associated with the Cabinet-forming talks.

ELECTION AHEAD

Today's dissolution will mean an early general election which will be fought solely on the issue of King Leopold's return to the throne.

The date for the new elections has been fixed for June 4.

WORK THE CONSTITUTION & SHOW ITS INADEQUACY

Advice To Indians In Malaya

KUALALUMPUR, April 29 (PTI): The Malayan Indian Congress's policy of boycott of the Malayan Federation Constitution must be abandoned, said the newly elected President of the Congress, Mr. K. Ramanathan in his address to the fourth annual session of the Congress today.

The Congress has been reiterating since 1947 at its annual sessions that the Federal Constitution is unsatisfactory, and undemocratic and has been rejecting it.

Mr. Ramanathan said, "There are two ways of rejecting the present Constitution. We can ignore and boycott it as we did till now. We can also work out a constitution and by so working expose its inadequacy and demand real substantial political advance.

ONLY 12 PER CENT

"In deciding the method we have to bear in mind that we represent only 12 per cent of the total population and that we have to carry with us as far as possible the two major communities of Malaya,—the Malays and the Chinese.

"If Congress is to develop into a powerful representative organisation, it has to adopt a new orientation of policy. That policy should not be negative but must be positive. The boycott policy must be abandoned."

NO SPLIT

Mr. Ramanathan also said that any split among Indians in Malaya or the creation of bodies for aims almost identical or similar purpose, was suicidal and could serve only the interests of their sponsors.

Mr. Ramanathan warned the Indian community from becoming victims in snares that might be spread out. Existing organisations other than the Malayan Indian Congress were for fostering social or particular interests and confined their attention to questions which exclusively affected them. Their decisions made for self-protection were sometimes likely to be against the interests of the community as a whole.

Mr. Ramanathan emphasised that the Malayan Indian Congress must be revitalised and needed entire overhauling. He sketched an immediate six-point programme for strengthening the Congress

Mr Ramanathan said he would not review measures against banditry adopted by Government or their adequacy, but he trusted that with the growing strength of security forces and unified direction "we would soon see the end of this trouble."

INDIANS HAVE NO SYMPATHY

"Indians have never been and will never be sympathisers of terrorists. Of bandits killed, wounded or captured upto the end of January last since the emergency compenced, Indians were only 15 whereas the total figure including that of all Communities was 2,067.

"The principle of ahimsa enunciated by Mahatmaji will always guide Indians," Mr. Ramanathan said.

TAKE OUT THE ROOT

The President also stressed that war against Communism could never be complete until the roots were taken out. Everyone in Malaya should be placed in such a position that he would feel he had something to lose by disorder. If responsibility of governing the country was shifted to the people of Malaya within a reasonable time and the principle of election introduced in the Constitution, it would have a tremendous psychological effect. This advance was not only just and long overdue but was necessary as a weapon of emergency warfare.

VISIT TO ASSAM: Two members of the Pakistan press delegation, Mr. Abu Sayeed and Mr. Yousuf Afghan, arrived in Gauhati on Saturday by air from Calcutta on a three-day visit to Assam.

They are leaving for Dhubri, Goalpara District, on Sunday morning after meeting the local pressmen.

BLOW AT REDS IN MALAYA

Death Penalties For Collecting Agents

SINGAPORE, April 29. (PTI-Reuter): Britain's new anti-guerilla "War "Cabinet" at Kuala Lumpur struck at one of the guerillas' major supply lines by ordering death penalties for agents who collected food and money for the guerillas.

The War Cabinet said that to allow the guerilla agents the chance to avail themselves of the recently offered surrender terms, the penalties would not come into force until June one.

A spokesman said: "Communist agents who compel thousands of Chinese squatters in unprotected jungle fringes to supply food, money clothing and other services are as essential in the Communist terrorist campaign as armed gangs They aid and abet murders as surely as the men with guns".

Congress Session In Nasik

EXECUTIVE EXPELS U. P. REBELS

Call To Resign Seats From Assembly

NEW DELHI, April 29 (UPI).

THE Congress Working Committee at its sitting here this morning decided to hold the next session of the Indian National Congress at Nasik in Maharashtra.

The Committee accepted the invitation from the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee for holding the next session at Nasik. The session is likely to be during the latter part of July.

The Working Committee, it may be recalled, during its last session decided to hold the next plenary session of the Congress at Bangalore in July. Since then, the Mysore Congress Committee had intimated their inability to arrange for the Congress session in July.

The Working Committee also decided to expel nineteen "Congress rebel" members of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature from the party, and called upon them to resign their seats before May 10.

DETAILS

The Congress Working Committee had a three-hour meeting this morning at the residence of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presided.

The Committee considered mainly the question of disciplinary action against certain Congress members of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly who have formed themselves into a separate bloc in opposition to the mandate of the Congress High Command.

For the first time in recent history of the Congress, the High Command decided to expel members from the Party in such number and 19 out of 24 members from whom explanation was demanded have been expelled en bloc. They were asked to resign their seats in the Legislature by May 10. The cases of the other five will be considered later.

Mr. Trilok Singh, leader of the rebel group and his associate Mr. Radhe Shayam were already expelled from the party a couple of weeks before.

Following is the text of the resolution adopted by the Congress Working Commitee in this connection:—

"In view of the resolution of the Working Commitee passed on 7th April 1950, and the answers received from 19 persons to whom notice has been served, which clearly indicate a refusal to carry out the directions of the Working Committee, it is clear that such persons as have expressed this refusal to abide by the Working Committee resolution have committed a clear act of indiscipline and cannot continue to remain as members of the Congress Legislature party in the Legislature. Their names, therefore, should be removed from the rolls of members in the Party and they be called to resign from the Legislature. Such resignation should be offered by 10th May 1950.

NEHRU REPORTS

The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru who returned here yesterday from his two-day visit to Karachi, is understood to have addressed the Committee for about half an hour, presumably to acquaint the members of the Congress High Command of the nature of the talks he had with the Pakistan Prime Minister.

When the Committee resumes its sitting on May 1, it will discuss the Madras Congress disputes with special reference to the 'Prakasam Affairs.'

Among other organisational matters considered by the Committee today, it was decided to include the Bombay suburban Congress in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

THE REBELS

Disciplinary action has been taken by the Congress Executive against the following 19 members of the U. P. Legislature who have been asked to resign their seats in the Legislature:—

Messrs. K. Rai, Ram Kumar Shastri, Gopal Narain Saksena, Narain Das, Shyam Sunder Sukla, Viswanath Prasad, Ganga Shahai Chobe, Khanchand Gautam, Sarwat Hussain, Gangadhar, Ramchand Paliwar, Ramchand Sehra, Shiv Kumar Misra, Shankerdut Sharma, Suren Bahadur Singh, Saligram Jaiswal, Chet Ram, S. Abdul Wajit, and Srichand Singhal.

FORMED A PARTY TO STEAL!

Student And Tutor Were Members

CHAIBASA (Behar), April 29 (PTI): Six students of a local high school, one private tutor and young blacksmith who had allegedly formed a party to commit thefts and had charted detailed plans for the purpose have been arrested by the police.

Some daggers, one toy revolver, some cartridges and diaries maintained by members of the party containing detailed plans of houses to be raided were recovered by the police from the party's "den" located in the arrested blacksmith's workshop.

All the arrested persons had the mark of a spearhead—the party mark—branded on their thighs.

The arrested persons have been remanded to jail custody, Their bail petitions having been rejected.

Mother And Daughter To Hang

SAHARANPUR, April 29: Sixty-five year-old Kishen Devi, of Saharanpur, and her unmarried daughter, Daya Vati, were yesterday sentenced to death by the Additional Session Judge on the charge of burning alive Shakuntala Devi, the daughter-in-law of Kishen Devi.

Thirteen-year old Shanti Devi, second daughter of Kishen Devi and co-accused in the case, was sentenced transportation for life in view of her "young age".

The prosecution alleged that differences had arisen between Kishen Devi and Shankuntala over the marriage of Daya Vati and Shanti Devi. On August 31st last, Kishen Devi and her two daughters caught hold of Shankuntala and set fire to her clothes after sprinkling kerosine oil on them. The neighbours tried to save Shakuntala's life but she died a few hours later.

Indonesian Mission To Moscow

AMSTERDAM, April 29 (PTI-Reuter): The Indonesian "Mission to Moscow" led by Mr. L. N. Palar, Indonesian representative with the United Nations, left here today by air for Moscow by way of Prague.

The mission will discuss in Moscow the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Indonesia.

CONCILIATION: Mr. G. S. Ahluwalia, Chief Conciliation Officer (Central), Madhya Pradesh, has initiated conciliation proceedings in the dispute between Chhindwara coalminers and employers.

I Am Not Going Hat In Hand, Says Liaquat

KARACHI, April 29 (PTI-Reuter): Cabinet ministers and diplomats today saw off the Pakistan Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan for his month's visit to the United States at the invitation of President Truman.

Asked if he would seek American aid for Pakistan during his visit, Liaquat Ali Khan said: "I am not going with hat in hand".

Asked what matters he would discuss with British Prime Minister Attlee and President Truman, Liaquat Ali Khan replied: "When one meets the Prime Ministers of other countries all problems of interest are discussed"

On his suggestion for a Commonwealth security guarantee to India and Pakistan, he said: "To me it seems a proposal so sensible that people should be discussing it without my taking it up again and again".

He said no meeting had been fixed between him and Sir Owen Dixon, United Nations Kashmir Mediator, but they might meet in the United States.

Asked if he had discussed world problems with the Indian Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, he said: "I am not going to tell you all we discussed. World problems concern India and Pakistan and "vice versa"

Asked if he would inform Prime Minister Attlee on the results of the Karachi talks, the Prime Minister said: "I am not going on a reporting mission.

A correspondent asked him: Suppose a Commonwealth declaration on the territorial integrity of India and Pakistan is made. Would Pakistan enter into a non-aggression pact with India?"

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said: There have been negotiations with India about a non-aggression pact".

In reply to another question, he said his remark referred to the negotiations regarding the joint-no-war declaration.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan expressed the hope that the press would assist in the implementation of the Delhi Pact.

PAKISTAN WANTS TO BE A FRIEND OF INDIA

Liaquat's Message On Eve Of Departure To America

KARACHI, April 29 (PTI): Political circles in Pakistan have been generally discussing the next step towards greater concord between India and Pakistan following Pandit Nehru's visit to Karachi, writes PTI Special Correspondent.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan spent an exceedingly busy day before he left for the United States today. He spent the whole day yesterday in receiving high officials and colleagues in the Cabinet and disposing of urgent state work. In the evening, he received the Governor of Sind.

"We do not forget old friends" remarked Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan when he greeted the PTI special correspondent who called on him in the evening. The Prime Minister who looked tired said that he had three more friends to meet who were sitting in the adjoining room but agreed to answer a few questions. He said that was indeed happy to welcome Pandit Nehru to Karachi who came there for the first time after the establishment of Pakistan.

Apart from discussing the problems of minorities, the Pakistan Prime Minister said "we had very friendly and frank talks on various other problems concerning the two countries. It is my earnest desire to find a peaceful solution to all of them so that the two countries may progress and make their contribution towards the peace of the world.

"The people of Pakistan, as they have demonstrated on the occasion of the visit of the Prime Minister of India, want to be friends with the people of India and I hope that the same feeling exists on the other side of the border. It has always been my conviction that Pakistan and India have a very important role to play in the affairs of the world and they can only do so if there is peace and friendship between the two countries."

SUMMER CAMPS: Over 150,000 adults will receive social education in 484 summer camps from May 1, 1950, when the scheme enters its third year, says a Nagpur mesasge.

Sponsored by Pandit D. P. Mishra, Minister for Home Affairs, Madhya Pradesh, in 1948, the scheme has so far benefited over five lakhs of people, who have been qualified to hold adult education certificates.

TRADE DELEGATION FROM KOREA

Due To Arrive In Delhi

NEW DELHI, April 29. (PTI): A trade delegation from South Korea is due to arrive in Delhi on May 7. The delegation will consist of 17 members of whom 13 are Korean businessmen, a Korean representative of Government Trading Corporation and three Americans.

The Delegation will hold two day trade talks with the officials of the Commerce Ministry of the Government of India and is also expected to meet representatives of the Chambers of Commerce.

Since the conclusion of the war, there has been practically no trade between the two countries while in pre-war period, India had been supplying jute goods and textiles while Korea was exporting graphite and tungstun.

Nazi Film Producer Let Off Again

HAMBURG, April 29, (PTI-Reuter): A German court here today upheld the previous acquittal of V. Harlan, ace film producer under the Nazis, on charges of crimes against humanity. It ordered the State to pay the costs of the retrial.

The charges against Harlan arose chiefly from his production of an alleged anti-Semitic film version of a book by Lion Feuchtwanger.

In April last year, Harlan was acquitted by the same court on the same charges

The West German Supreme Court in Cologne quashed the acquittal last December and ordered a retrial.

PROCUREMENT LEVY: The Kashmir Government collected over 17 lakh maunds of foodgrains as procurement levy last year, it is learnt.

This is the highest target achieved so far in the state.

In Jammu, 1,50,000 maunds of paddy and over 8,000 maunds of wheat have been collected.

The state will not import rice during this year and wheat imports are expected to be reduced from 25,000 to 15,000 tons.

ACHESON'S 'TOTAL DIPLOMACY'

(Continued from Page 3)

ten that persons who suspect canter should consult a reputable physician. Quacks achieve a remarkable reputation by diagnosing some simple condition as cancer and then curing the cancer.

The least a quack can do to you is to make a dupe of you. The worst he can do is to cause your death.

Ten Bosses Of Cold War

The safety of all Americans is today held in the hands of ten men. These men head up America's cold war government, an organization that very few people in the country know much about.

In 1947 Congress passed a terribly important and little understood law. One part of this law unified the armed forces into the Department of Defense and everybody heard a lot about that. A more important part of the law set up the cold-war government and not too much has been said about it, then or since.

The experience in World War II led to the passage of this law, called the National Security Act of 1947. The idea was that next time, if there is a next time, war will hit America quickly and at home. They will have no time to get ready: they will have to be ready. The National Security Act laid out, a scheme for keeping the United States in a state of readiness. The trouble is this scheme, which needs so desperately to succeed, has not worked out very well so far. And one important reason, we believe is lack of public understanding. That is why you should have a look at the cold war government set-up.

Here is the situation as this issue goes to press: Who the top ten are and what they are supposed to do.

THE COLD-WAR HIGH COMMAND: The New National Security Council is a five-man supercabinet with a single assignment: the safety of the United States. President Truman admits that he does not see how other presidents got along without it.

Truman himself heads the National Security Council; other permanent members are the Vice-President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defence and the Chief of the National Security Resources Board.

One great question that is always before the Council is this: HOW STRONG IS THE ENEMY?

The eyes and ears of the National Council are in the new Central Intelligence Agency. Its ticklish job is to ferret out the secrets of America's enemies. Central Intelligence Agency's undercover agents are at work in every one of the nations behind the Iron Curtain. Boss of the Central Intelligence Agency is Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter. His staff includes former O.S.S. men, Army and Navy intelligence officers and a carefully recruited corps of foreign agency. But so far Central Intelligence Agency has not done too well.

HOW STRONG IS THE UNITED STATES: Bitter experience in World War II taught America that she must know its own strength right down to the last man and machine and plan for war accordingly. The new National Security Resources Board has this planning job. Under new Mobilization Day legislation, now in preparation, if an enemy strikes, the country will go on a war footing overnight. A stop-order will halt production of civilian goods; prices and rents will freeze; taxes will skyrocket: a labour draft will go into action.

The National Security Resources Board, like the National Security Council is a cabinet-level agency. Members include most of the regular cabinet. It has a permanent staff. In the opinion of many Washington observers the National Security Resources Board so far has dwadled on its critical assignment.

ATOMIC WEAPONS: Even though Russia has atomic bombs the United States has a head start and a bigger stockpile. The orders to the Atomic Energy Commission are to increase that lead. As part of the job it is now at work on the fearfully destructive H-Bomb. Until a new Atomic Energy Commission chairman is appointed, Atomic Energy Commission member Sumner Pike is atomic boss.

ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE: In 1947 a new cabinet officer the Secretary of Defence, took over direction of the three military services. Secretary Johnson now administers the largest single chunk of the budget, 14 billion dollars. If the cold war warms up, this huge figure will grow up.

New Weapons

SEARCH FOR NEW WEAPONS: In a strictly guarded section of the Pentagon Building in Washington, D.C. the new Research and Development Board directs a 500 million dollar programme weapons research. Research and Development Chairman William Webster's biggest single project right now is guided missiles. Also in the works are new radar bombsights, super-high-speed submarines. Hints have been dropped of startling new weapons soon to come. But there is also criticism. Harvard's scientist-president, Dr. James Conant, has warned that many important decisions are being made, without adequate evaluation.

WEAPONS MANUFACTURE:

The biggest industrial survey in world history is now under way in the United States. Munitions Board Chairman Hubert E. Howard will have at his fingertips a complete picture of the tools and capabilities of every important industrial plant in the Unied States. Howard's board is worried about plant dispersion. There are for instance, 30 different cases in which one plant controls the entire output of a critical chemical. In each case, one bomb could cut off supply.

THE SHOOTING WAR HIGH COMMAND:

In 1947 Congress made the wartime Joint Chiefs of Staff a permanent part of the Government. Last year it gave the Joint Chief Staff a chairman and President Truman put Gen. Omar N. Bradley in the job. The Joint Chief Staff decides where to hold atomic bombs in readiness where to station bomber groups and picket submarines, where to set up the radar warning net. It has a war plan to fit 1950 conditions but its eyes are on 1952 and later, when Russia's atomic stockpile will be enough to make present plans useless.

The eight posts in the cold-war Government mentioned so far are new. The remaining two are long established.

DIPLOMATIC WEAPONS:

The security of the United States is, of coure the fundamental business of Secretary Dean Acheson's Department of State. But Acheson is also a member of the National Security Council. When President Truman is away, he presides.

COSTS OF COLD WAR:

Newly-named Budget Director Frederick J. Lawton's job is to watch cold war spending, costliest peacetime outlay in United States' history. The budget job has been handicapped by lack of long-range planning in the National Security Council.

This, then, is our cold war Government. On paper it looks pretty good,: well-planned, efficient sounding, nothing much left out.

But in practice over the last three years, two serious dangers have come to light Danger No. I lies with the cold war machine itself. It is there on paper all right, but it is not all assembled yet. It is like an automobile with a horn but no brakes, with an engine and gasoline, as often as not. no driver behind the wheel. Danger No. 2 lies in the present drift toward secrecy. Nine of the ten jobs (all except the Budget Directors are essentially secret jobs. Much of the work must be kept from enemy eyes

TWO DANGERS:

The trouble here is that the condition of United States security is also kept from the United States public. And necessary or not, such a state of affairs is highly dangerous to a democracy. Secrecy and freedom just do not mix.

What can be done about those two dangers? The first is obvious and some correction is probably on the way. The Atomic Energy Commission chairmanship like the National Security Resources Board's, should be immediately filled The National Security Resources Board should get on with its Mobilization Day for man-power and industrial mobilization for raw-material stockpiling. for atomic bomb city defenses and for decentralization of industry and Government in wartime. The Central Intelligence Agency should be strengened

Danger No. 2 is a lot harder to combat. You cannot tell Americans what is going on and at the same time keep potential enemies from finding out. But something can be done, all the same. to check the present drift toward more secrecy and less freedom. The Committee for Economic Development an organization of business leaders and others, is one group that is seriously worried about this problem. Recently it came up with some sense the making suggestions

What did the Committee for Economic Development suggest? First that America should strengthen the civilian control of the cold war organization Civilians not military men, should decide how far secrecy is allowed to go. Second, the President should appoint threee new full-time members to the National Security Council, with cabinet rank. One of these men would represent the public. His job would be to inform people, just as far as safety allows, on how the cold war is going.

America's cold war Government is still new and untried. Some of its secrecy is certainly necessary The problem is where to draw the line. Most Americans want to be told as much as possible. The strength of democracy has always come from free men working freely together. It is the terrible responsibility of these ten men to act that this shall never be impaired. Congress and the citizens have their responsibilities too, to make this new machinery work.

BONES, BONES AND DRY BONES!

Educational and Scientific Plastics of West Croydon are now turning out at their factory week by week, male and female skeletons, measuring 5 ft. 11 ins. and 5 ft. 7 ins. respectively. A completed skeleton is transported in the passenger seat of a car—from the factory to the Packing Department. Looks as if this car has been in a rather long traffic jam!!!!

1950 BATTLE OF SIEGFRIED LINE

IF Hitler's ghost ever walks, it will have a shock to learn that part of the Siegfried Line—Germany's western fortifications which he called "the most gigantic of all time"—is now being used at Aachen by smugglers to carry loads of coffee acros the Belgiai border into Germany. Coffee commands such high prices in Germany that it pays the smugglers to work for racketeers in Belgium who make 15s. a pound on the smuggled beans.

After dark, the smugglers—some mere children—try to steal through the battered tank traps and derelict bunkers of the Siegfried Line where hidden pillboxes containing electrically-operated machine guns were once ready to spray death into the ranks of invaders.

Until recently, the smugglers had a long run of success. but the German customs police are now fighting back with specially-trained dogs which have baen drilled to scent coffee from a great distance and to track it down. So now, even when the smugglers release cats for the dogs to chase, the dogs are so disciplined that they stick to their job of locating coffee and people carrying it. The dogs have "cornered" little girls whose clothes were padded with contraband coffee—youths who carried it under their belts and inside their caps.

The police operate regular three-men patrols, each working 24-hour shifts and covering an area about a mile wide. When the dogs "take a prisoner" they never harm him or her. The smuggler is knocked down: then the dog stands guard and barks for help.

Sometimes the smugglers get through by a trick. They send out a decoy carrying a bundle of straw or a very small quantity of coffee. While the police dog is holding him captive, other members of the gang, loaded with coffee, make a dash across the border.

Strange But True

Very Annoyed: An unidentified American bandit has written to a newspaper correcting the account of a robbery which described him as between 45 and 50. He protested that he was only 34 and didn't look a day older.

Marathon Dance Record of 246½ hours in 11 days, has been set up by two couples in Germany.

..Another Life: A cat ran into the traffic at High Wycombe and vanished.. Drivers pulled up and a policeman looked under lorries and cars. Then he lifted a car bonnet, to see the cat prancing on the hot engine, a few inches from the radiator fan. It jumped out—and vanished again.

OUR DELHI LETTER

By Our Correspondent

PLANNING— INDIA'S BASIC NEEDS

Congress President — Mouthpiece Of Federation Of Chambers?

NEW DELHI had another periodical demonstration of vocal exercise during the week, when the National Planning Committee Conference held its two-day Session. The Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi inaugurated the Conference. The Prime Minister addressed the Conference, which discussed a memorandum, prepared by the Pant Committee and adopted some resolutions.

Here are some suggestions made in the memorandum:—

1. "Imports should be restricted to capital goods, industrial raw materials, spare parts not manufactured here and such other goods as are given priority in the national economic development.

2. "It is necessary to devise ways and means to stimulate export of manufactured goods even at sacrifice. The cotton textile industry is facing growing international competition and to maintain the valuable export market for our textiles, what facilities are urgently needed should be explored."

3. "It may be worth considering whether de-control, both of distribution and price of sugar should be announced now or just before the cane-growing season starts next year."

THE COMMON MAN WAS BEWILDERED. HE COULD HARDLY DISTINGUISH CONGRESS FROM THE FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

In the 55 page-memorandum, which had hardly anything original, fourteen pages were devoted to agriculture. eight to village and small-scale industries, two to their financing, another four to the machinery for rural development, and three pages to social services, eleven pages are devoted to controls.

As the objectives resolution refers to the Constitution, how does the Central Government under the Constitution come into the framework of the Plan was not disclosed.

Here is something refreshing from Dr. Pattabhi:—

"Planning of national life cannot be the exclusive concern of the Centre or the States. The division is itself an artificial one, devised for reasons of convenience and facility of administration.

"OTHERWISE ALL GOVERNMENT MUST BE ONE AND INDIVISIBLE AND EVEN SO ALL FINANCE."

The memorandum laid considerable emphasis on village economy, on Food and on Agriculture.

A surface analysis of the Agriculture Policy and programme should be fruitful.

The Government of India, during the war started, what is called the 'Grow More Food' campaign. Its initial success was largely due to diversion of jute and cotton acreage to food crops. Ever since its inception, the emphasis has been to produce more food without much regard to balancing of agricultural production.

Tractor Story

In between, some bright youngmen saw some tractors in the American disposals. Those tractors are now a regular craze. Professor A. W. Ashby, recently toured India. His views on tractor cultivation are rather illuminating. Here they are.

"There is much discussion of what is called "mechanisation of agriculture" in India, and in the course of my tour I met many questions on this subject. By 'mechanisation" is commonly meant the use of internal-combustion tractors for processes of cultivation and harvesting. Processes of water-lifting, of threshing and cleaning grains; pulses or other seeds; of oil-crushing; or even of transport, are not often associated with the idea of mechanisation. It appears, however, that in the practical sense, mechanisation applied to these processes, or some of them, will have great influence on methods and processes and even possibly on the structure of Indian agriculture. The use of tractors and associated equipment for extension of medium to large-scale cultivation in certain dry-land areas may make a contribution to food supplies. But it appears that modification and improvements (some fairly radical) of implements in current use would make a considerable contribution to efficiency and output in Indian agriculture. I would like to recommend to the Ministry of Agriculture of the Central Government that it should organise a small conference, or appoint a small committee, of agricultural engineers, with one or more agronomists, to consider and recommend appropriate improvements in implements etc., in current use for the guidance of makers of these implements ,of cultivators and of agricultural advisory affairs. The recommendations of such a commiteee should have considerable promotional influence at any time, or in any area, in which cultivators have immediate means or reasonable credit for improvement in equipment."

Subsidiary Foods

Then came another interlude of subsidiary foods. A committee with advisors was a. once set up and for weeks together the Ministry of Food obliged the public by sending out new recipes for cooking food. Some three lakhs of rupees were spent and the craze, for the present, has died down.

Indo-Pakistan trade deadlock created new worlds to conquer for the Ministry of Agriculture. Money, over a crore, was promptly provided to make India self-supporting in cotton and jute by 1951.

In between, someone talked of land conservation and promptly four gentlemen were sent to the States, post haste. They returned over a year ago, and their services are at the disposal of any State Government, who needs them.

From the time of the Linlithgow Commission, large amounts of money have been spent on research. Before the last War, two experts toured India to advise the Government how to bring the results of research from the laboratory to the field. The implementation of their recommendation is still under examination. Not only must a farmer know how to do the job of improving his land and of developing an altered system of farming but he must also be convinced that it will pay him to assume the risks involved in the investment, which may be necessary. Farmers, 'inter alia' are vulnerable to price instability. Here the aim should not be at bolstering up this or that commodity by usual price support technique, but at maintaining over-all stability in the general level of prices. This issue was carefully examined by the Krishnamachariar Committee, some four years ago. A two-day Conference of the Provincial and States Ministers was held here on September 8 and 9, 1948. The first item on the five-event card for this Conference relatd to "The proposals of the Krishnamachariar Committee on prices stabilization." The Agriculture Minister, Shri Jairamdas Daulatram in his inaugural address, however, slurred over this item and invited the Conference to concentrate on food production. The Conference, however, recommended setting up of a Central Organisation "immediately" to investigate into the cost of production of crops and a Government-controlled Organisation for dealing with certain selected commodities in respect of which price support operations are feasible in the near future. The Prime Minister, meanwhile, charged the Ministry to make India self-supporting in food by 1951. Food production becoming a war cry, the Krishnamachariar Report, presumably had to be pigeon-holed.

Forests Episode

Government of India's Forest Adviser, Mr. M. D. Chaturvedi speaks with the authority of his experience when he says:—

"With a proportion as high as 70 per cent of its total land-area under cultivation, the Gangetic Basin in the United Provinces provides an illustration, par excellence, of how ill-planned land-use can reflect itself in low crop returns of a region."

"The maintenance of such a large area under cultivation in this region completely upsets the agronomical balance which must be maintained between agriculture, forestry, grazing grounds, human habitations and communications.

"This thoughtless extension of cultivation engulfing grazing grounds, village roads and treelands, has recoiled on itself by the operation of the law of diminishing returns."

"In a country, which exports one-fifth of its oil-seeds, where fields are continuously cropped, where there is deep-rooted prejudice against the use of nightsoil as manure, and where cowdung is burnt as fuel, the surprise is not that the production is low, but why it is not lower."

"It is the unbridled extension of cultivation which has condemned human beings to live in the most congested of mud hovels. The progressive disappearance of treelands consisting largely of 'dhak' patches has compelled the cultivator to burn his cowdung manure as fuel. What is needed in this region is the restoration of a balanced rural economy, providing each group of villages with its complement of cultivation, pastures and treelands. The stage is reached in the Gangetic Basin, that any extension of cultivation should be viewed with the greatest concern and permitted only under a special licence which should be granted after careful scrutiny.

Cowdung Statistics

The progressive disappearance of treelands and consequent lack of firewood in cultivated areas has given rise to an evil practice which deserves special notice here. Unlike his confrere in China and Japan, who conserves every scrap of organic waste both gafbage and sewage for the manufacture of vast quantities of compost, the peasant in the Gangetic Basin is compelled to burn his cowdung manure as fuel. The fact that the slow-burning properties of dung cakes commend themselves to the housewife in rural areas should not be construed to imply preference for this type of fuel. In areas where fuel is locally plentiful, e.g., parts of Bundelkhand, the bulk of cowdung finds its way to manure heaps and only a small proportion of it is untilised as fuel for specialised cooking such as heating of milk, the smoking of tobacco by 'hookah', and more particularly during the rains when fire keeps best in dung cakes.

An idea, however rough, of the amount of cowdung burnt away can be had by a reference to the 1944-livestock return in the United Provinces which shows the bovine population of rural areas in this tract in terms of adults as under;—

	Millions
Cattle (cow, bulls and bullocks)	**15.66**
Buffaloes	**6.22**

The daily fresh dung production for adult cattle and buffaloes has been estimated by Burns as 40 and 50 lbs. per head respectively. The corresponding figures given by Acharya are 30 and 40 lbs. which may be accepted as a safe average. The annual yield of fresh dung of the bovine population will amount to 117 million tons. Allow for loss in collection at 15 per cent, the net production may be placed at 100 million tons per annum, the chemical composition of which reveals on an average the following constituents:—

	Million tons.
Nitrogen	**1/4**
Phosphoric acid	**1/10**
Potash	**15/100**

Preserved carefully with cattle-shed sweepings and urine which is four times as rich in nitrogen as dung, this should be ample to replenish the annual loss in fertility of about 32 million acres under cultivation in this region. The cumulative effect of the annual application of this manure which works out at 3.1/8 tons per acre is estimated to account for an increase of 35 per cent in crop production compared with unmanured fields.

This is a sample of planning in Agriculture. The planning conceived here is of push button variety. A button is pressed and crores of rupees are pushed down to the States. The rest is left to statisticians and Press Information Bureau. One view here is that unless the Planning Commission would like to follow its dead predecessor of Linlithgow-Hutton fame, it should give first priority to the Planning of Agricultural Economy, "inter alia" laying down targets and acreages for food and cash crops and devising means for reaching these targets by a policy of price-support, instead of 'Grow More Food' squander-mania. The cultivator is largely influenced in his growings by the price factor. He will grow even tapioca, if it were made worth his while. His spoon feeding through the employment of an army of functionaries should cease.

Costliest Carpet

ORE than four hundred years ago—in 1540 to be exact—Naqfud of Kafhar fastened the last of the thirty million knots that had gone to make a magnificent carpet for the mosque of Ardebil. Now that same carpet is on view in London's Victoria and Albert Museum. It is valued at £30,000—or seven shillings a square inch!

It is one of the world's finest carpets, and one of the oldest, too, being the earliest dated specimen. The date and the name of the weaver are woven into the pattern.

If any of you have taken up rug-making, spare a thought for the man who knotted thirty million lengths to complete his carpet, Remember, too, that it's of a most intricate floral design with a fine central medallion, and is 34 feet 6 inches long, by 17 feet 6 inches wide.

The Ardabil carpet was first noticed by an Englishman in 1562 when Anthony Jenkinson took a letter from Queen Elizabeth to the ruling sheik, Ardabil Tahmasp. Later, when Richard Holmes saw the carpet in 1843, he became quite excited and sent word back to England of the beauties of this masterpiece of craftsmanship. After much negotiating, the Victoria and Albert Museum bought it fifty-seven years ago. They paid £450 a square yard for it... .....

"These are hard times for actors, laddie."

"They are. I must say you're looking very seedy, old pal."

"Seedy? I'm so seedy I tremble every time I pass a canary."

*

A husband and wife were out walking when they ran into the husband's girl friend. The poor man had no way of getting out of an introduction. The wife, acknowledging it, murmured sweetly, "My husband has told me so little about you."

Face the New Course of
S. S. C.
with the help of

Matric Magazine

Published twice a month on 5th & 20th

Yearly Subscription Rs. 12/-

General Editor: V. J. KUTMUTIA, M.A., LL.B., S.T.C.

(1) It covers the new prescribed course of S.S.C. exam. (2) It treats most of the subjects of S.S.C. (3) It also treats the new subjects Civics and Administration (4) There will be 20-21 issues in all. (5) Over and above there will be special issues of Ardhamagdhi, Kannada and Persian (6) One of the issues will contain Model Papers and hints on the Style of S.S.C. papers (7) It contains new S.S.C. syllabus, rules of S.S.C exam. uptodate news about S.S.C. exam. (8) There is "Students' corner" wherein the difficulties of the subscribers are solved. (9) During all these years nearly 70 per cent of S.S.C. and University questions have been found treated in the Magazine. (10) There is English and Gujarati Edition for Gujarati Subscribers and English and Marathi Edition for Marathi Subscribers.

It is a friend of the thousands, make it your friend and get brilliant success in S.S.C. exam. You will get all the issues from the beginning.

Write to: **C. JAMNADAS & CO.**
Book Sellers & Publishers,
Princess Street, BOMBAY-2.

FIRECRACKERS IN SUN'S ATMOSPHERE

COSMIC "firecrackers" burst in the Sun's high atmosphere.

They cause great flares of radiation which can be detected as far away as the earth.

This phenomenon, hitherto unknown to science, has been observed by U.S. Bureau of Standards scientists.

The sun, like the earth, is surrounded by a thick blanket of atmosphere, about 1,000,000 miles thick. It is completely invisible to the naked eye except in brief moments of total solar eclipse when the weird pearl-coloured corona appears.

Now it can be "seen," after a fashion, by the radio waves emitted by the flaming star.

The sun's radiation covers the entire spectrum from short X-rays through the invisible ultraviolet, the short range of visible light, the longer invisible infrared, and short and long radio waves.

Ordinarily, all this radiation remains about the same, day after day. Variations in heat, or infrared radiation, for example, amount to only a few per cent through the year. Even so, they may have very important effects on the earth's weather. The visible light from the sun hardly varies at all, and day after day there will be hardly any change in the ultraviolet and radio-wave radiation.

Flare-Ups

But the Bureau scientists at the Sterling, Va., laboratory have found that there are sudden flare-ups in some narrow wave bands of radio-wave radiation which last from a fraction of a second to a few seconds in which the intensity of these bands increases as much as a thousandfold. From the length of these waves and various other considerations it is possible to deduce the region where they originate.

The longer radiations, showing the enormous flare-ups, come from altitudes in the sun's atmosphere where it is very close to a complete vacuum-closer than ever actually is achieved in any vacuum tube. The longer the waves, in general, the thinner the atmosphere where they originate and the longer the flare-ups last. Six-meter wave flares, for example, last from two to eight seconds. Half-meter wave flares last from three-tenths of a second to a whole second.

Flare-ups of different wave lengths do not appear simultaneously. There seems to be no time relationship between one and another. Thus it seems highly improbable that they are due to exceptional conditions on the surface of the sun itself, such as explain other changes in solar radiation.

One explanation, which occurred to Dr. Grote Reber and his associates, was that the flares were due to meteors, or shooting stars, from outer space, falling into the sun's atmosphere and burning from friction with the thin atmosphere. The heat might be sufficient to cause such momentary outbursts of radio energy. During times of meteor showers, however, there is no increase in the number of outbursts, so this explanation now seems highly improbable.

Another possibility is that exploding bombs of some sort are fired hundreds of thousands of miles into the atmosphere from the surface of the sun itself. If such is the case the phenomenon must be very rare and not associated with other solar disturbances.

For the present, Dr. Reber says, there simply is no clue except that "firecrackers" of some sort are exploding now and then in the sun's high atmosphere.

Different Phenomenon

There are short periods when the whole surface of the sun seems to be highly disturbed, which results in simultaneous flare-ups of all sorts of radiation. This, however, is a quite different phenomenon, Dr. Reber says.

Different also is the radiation from sunspots, enormous black areas on the sun's surface which are believed to be titanic whirlwinds in the low, thick atmosphere. From these darkened areas, the radiation of visible light, ultraviolet and infrared, is less than from the surrounding bright region Enormously increased, however, is the output of ultrashort waves of the radio spectrum, especially those about ten centimeters in length.

Below this, the increase is so small as to be hardly detectable. There apparently is a considerable increase in longer wave lengths, but it is so diffused that it is difficult to detect.

It's as if there were an invisible bulb of ten-centimeter waves covering sunspots the Bureau scientists explain. If the human eye were sensitive to wave lengths in this region, the bulbs could be seen. This phenomenon has been investigated especially by Dr. J. F. Dinesse, French physicist who has been a guest worker at the Bureau of Standards station.

The mysterious filterable viruses, smallest of living things, are by far the most rapid breeders.

These sub-microscopic particles, responsible for some of the most deadly human and animal diseases, multiply only inside a living cell. There, according to experiments just reported from California Institute of Technology, a single organism of one of the bacteriophages which prey upon bacteria may produce as many of 300 descendants in 15 minutes.

The bacterium then disintegrates and all these progeny are released to find homes for themselves in other single-celled creatures.

Assuming that all found homes for themselves immediately it is possible to conceive of a single virus having as many as 8,000,000,000 descendants in an hour.

Anything approaching this would be possible, of course, only under extremely favourable conditions but it may explain the explosive character of some of the virus diseases. Presumably the organisms which attack human cells are little different in kind from those which attack the bacteria.

Sex Too

The California investigators also have found something suspiciously like sex among these lowliest of organisms, according to the report of Dr. G. W. Beadle, head of the Institute's Division of Biology.

Dr. A. D. Hershey, a guest investigator there, found that when two related viruses infect a single bacterial cell, the descendants tend to combine the characters of both. He also found that these combination types occur in definite proportions indicating that the bacterial virus contains units somewhat like the genus of higher plants and animals.

New Ultrasonic X-Ray

An ultrasonic "X-ray" is being devised at the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Md.

Sound waves and their echoes are being used to prove the interior of the body. Thus far, the method has been used experimentally on dogs to locate and determine the density of gallstones, it is reported by Drs. George D. Ludwig and Francis W. Struthers.

A long series of experiments has determined quite accurately the speed of these sound waves through beef tissue, human muscle and gallstones. Through the first two, this speed averages about 1,540 meters a second. Through gallstones the speed is even greater, reaching as high as 2,200 meters a second.

naturally porous leather is impregnated with a natural rubber solution

This ultrasonic device has been used in locating gallstones implanted in the gall bladders of dogs.

These waves will penetrate through from five to six inches of human tissue without damage, and obstructing bodies can be located quite accurately. Experiments now are being made on locating foreign bodies, such as shell fragments.

There is a possibility, the Navy experimenters believe, that the method may prove of value in locating tumors but a long series of tests will be necessary to determine the differences in the speed of ultrasonic waves in different kinds of tissue. A possible advantage over X-rays in diagnosis is that the sound echoes give some idea of the density, and hence the composition, of obstructing bodies.

Leather-Rubber

A combination leather-rubber has been developed by U.S. Bureau of Standards physicists. It has much better wearing qualities than ordinary sole leather. It makes such leather almost waterproof. It makes possible use of substandard leather which now is rejected by shoe manufacturers.

In the method developed by the Bureau of Standards scientists, the which then is vulcanized. The appearance and other proprieties of the leather are little changed by the process.

The work started in a wartime project of the Army Quartermaster Corps to improve the wearing quality of Army shoes and increase the amounts of leather available for the civilian population. Tanned hides were impregnated with various synthetic resins, but with quite indifferent success.

Now experiments are in progress in which leather is being impregnated with solutions of the various synthetic rubbers and various similar materials.

The leather-rubber has been subjected to extremely severe tests In the waterproofness test, the flexing of a sole in walking on a wet surface is simulated by a specially designed machine which continuously bends leather specimens around a wet sponge.

The time, or the number of bending cycles, required for water to penetrate a specimen is taken as a measure of the waterproofness. The tests showed that this is about twice as great as in untreated leather.

Wearing tests showed that the new product is from 50 to 100 per cent more durable than ordinary leather.

The product was developed in the Bureau's leather laboratory by Drs. Rene Oahler, Timothy J. Kilduff and Sverre Dahl.

Morris in The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

"Which hand do you take?"

Great Flares Observed By U. S. Scientists

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

Einstein Vindicated

RELATIVITY SHIFT MORE THAN PREDICTED

The celebrated Einstein Shift, upon proof of which acceptance of relativity originally depended, not only is a reality but is somewhat larger than was predicted.

This is the report to the American Astronomical Association by Dr. G. Van Biesbroek of the Yerkes Observatory, after intensive study of photographs taken on the National Geographic Society's total solar eclipse expedition to Brazil in 1947.

When Albert Einstein first published the revolutionary theory of relativity, he made three predictions in support of it. One was that the light from a distant star passing close to the sun is shifted slightly toward the sun. That is, Einstein said, the path of the light would be distorted by the presence in space of such an enormous mass.

This was first tested by a British eclipse expedition sent to Brazil in 1914. The observations seemed to confirm the prediction. The shift, however, was very slight. It was barely within the limits of observation; the chances of error were very great; and the instruments used were far less delicate than those available at present.

Measurement of this shift was one major objective of the National Geographic Society expedition, the astronomical observing programme of which was in charge of Dr. Van Biesbroek. He devised greatly improved instruments over those used on previous expeditions and was favoured with exceptionally fine observing weather.

Once the photographs were developed, intensive study was necessary to interpret them. These involved almost infinitesimally fine measurements, so that the final report has just been issued.

Einstein predicted a shift of 1.745 seconds of arc. The present observations make it close to 2.01 seconds of arc, with no present explanation for the difference. Previous observers generally have reported somewhat less than the predicted shift.

Prizes For Odd Marriges

Who marries whom, and why? The American Genetic Association is trying to find out—to discover what it calls "marriage isolates", or the cells of heredity in which human beings tend to arrange themselves.

Determination of these mating cells, the Society believes, may have important bearing on the growth of hereditary defects and virtues, but there is increasing evidence that these vary enormously with changing human groups.

The daughter of a fifth-generation American millionaire reared in Boston might, of course, marry an African pigmy; but this would be so unusual as to arouse considerable comment. The highest probability, which would cause no comment at all, is that she would marry the son of another fifth-generation millionaire also reared in Boston who frequented much the same

(Continued on Page 31)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A thrilling duel between a hippo and a shark was witnessed by certain holiday makers recently.

Some anglers in a boat saw the cow hippo trotting up and down the beach rather excitedly, when suddenly she did a smart turnabout and plunged into the shallow water.

A little distance away an enormous ragged-tooth shark was seen swimming lazily in the lagoon. When the shark saw the charging hippo, it began to swim away; but the enraged beast overtook the sea monster, and for a few minutes, there was a mighty swirl of waters.

Then the shark panicked. It turned tail and swam into shallow water, where it became beached. There it lay gasping in the hot sun and vainly lashing the sand with its tail as it fought to get into deeper water. Meanwhile, the cow hippo stood at a distance and, apparently satisfied that the shark could do no more harm, eventually ambled away.

Holiday makers who witnessed the incident were astonished, because usually hippos, crocodiles, and sharks live amicably together in the lagoon.

Puffin In A Paper Bog

One day recently a visitor was announced at the home of Dr. Ludwig Koch, the famous Bird-man.

Stepping out of a shiny black car, a policeman brought in an unusual visitor—a puffin in a paper bag; and Mrs. Koch decided the kitchen was the best place to entertain him in. The poor bedraggled young bird, still quite a baby, had been found in a reservoir at Staines, and the policeman, noticing what an unusual bird it was for this part of the country, decided that Dr. Koch was the best person to issue an identity card.

How so small a puffin ever came to reach Staines no one could say; but probably it had been blown inland by the gales, said Dr. Koch.

Having ascertained what his visitor was, Dr. Koch and his wife suggested a meal of fish and a nice bath, the bird having been offered nothing except the policeman's bacon ration! Siddha, the Siamese cat, was banished from the room, and her dinner of fish given to the puffin, which, after splashing about in a bowl of water, preening its feathers and drinking a great quantity of water, seemed to be enjoying life again.

Then some astonished neighbours saw Dr. Koch being driven away from his home in a police car. But it was just another journey for the baby puffin, which was taken to the London Zoo, where its identity was confirmed by Mr. Webb, who is in charge of the birds there.

Otter And Ottoline

The willows had dropped all their dead leaves into the river now and there were no more for Otter and his sister Ottoline to chase downstream at dawn and dusk. The hard earth on the flat edges of the water-meadows where the cattle came to drink became slippery and soft, and one wet night Mrs. Otter said:

"Come, children. We must go on a long journey. But there will be a surprise at the end of it."

So they swam and swam upstream till Mrs. Otter climbed ashore and whistled for them to follow. Across wet meadows they went, then plodded over muddy plough-land till they reached a little lake into which Mrs. Otter plunged. In a moment she reappeared with a new kind of fish in her mouth.

"Is this the surprise?" the cubs asked, thinking how good it tasted.

"Not yet", she replied. And after resting a while, they went on overland through a wood till they came to a broad shining high road. Down it came rushing something with bright, bright eyes, and Ottoline asked nervously: "Is this the surprise?"

"Not yet", her mother answered. And when the car with its bright headlights had passed, she led them over the road and into the fields again; and at last the tired cubs smelt water.

Suddenly, with a Whoosh! and Splash! Mrs. Otter disappeared. They heard her call:

"Lie down and give a kick with your hind legs".

And so they slid down a long, muddy slope plop into the river below.

"Is this the surprise?" they asked coming up beside her.

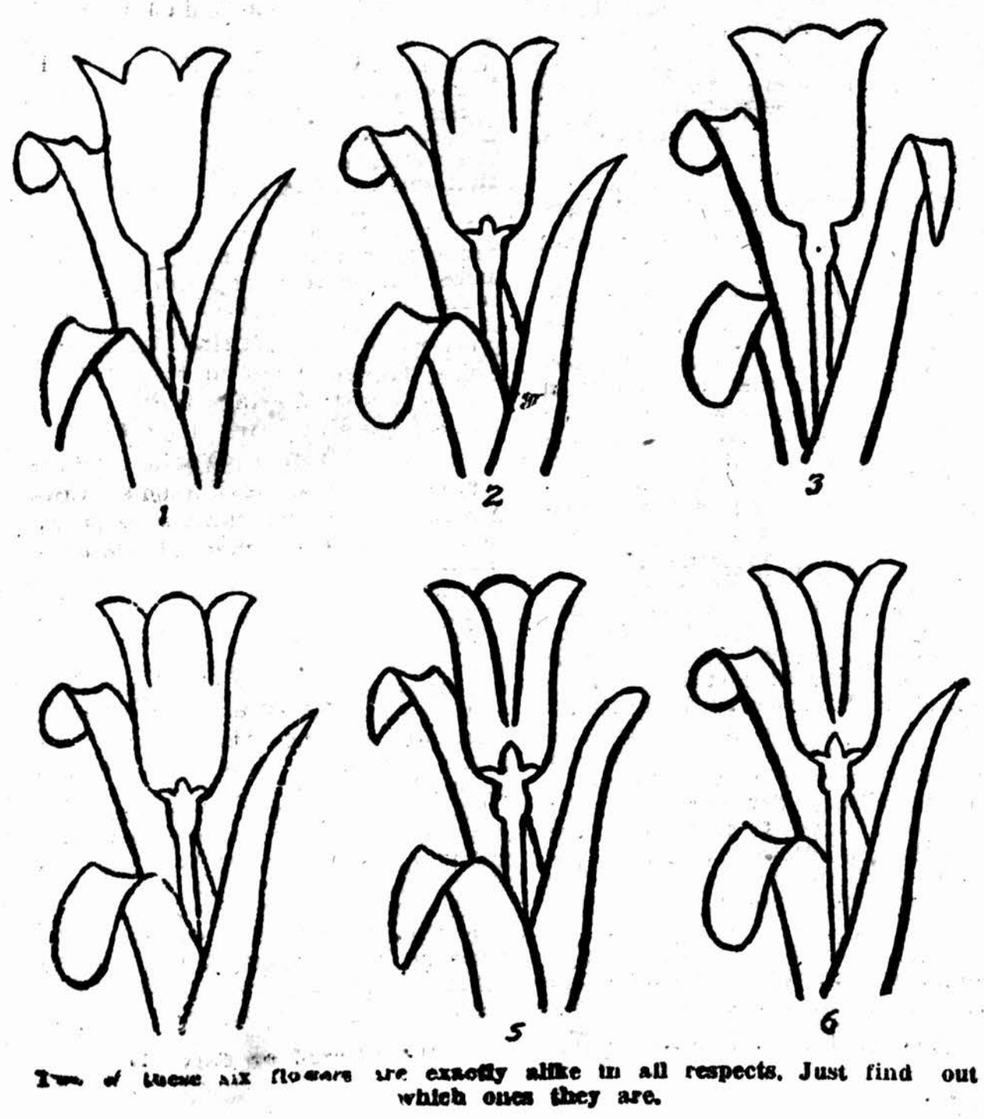
"Yes", she answered. "I thought you'd like mud tobogganing. We're staying here for the winter."

"Hurrah!" they cried, climbing out to do it again.

Compass Watch

Many boys and girls carry about with them a pocket compass. But did you know that you can tell the time with it as well as your direction.

When you judge from your compass that the Sun is due south the time is noon. The time taken for the Sun to travel East to West from one compass point to another is an hour and a half. With this information it should be quite easy to get a fair idea of the time.



Two of these six flowers are exactly alike in all respects. Just find out which ones they are.

Palindromes

A good game for a party is to see how many palindromes, or words that read the same backwards and forwards, you can make.

Any number can play this game, and the idea is for each to take a pencil and paper and make as big a list as possible in a given time, the winner, of course, being the one with the biggest list.

Here are a few examples: Madam, pip, eye, gag, level, noon, deed.

There are lots of others: see how many you and your friends can make.

Poor Percy

Percy practising tug-of-war,
Heaved until his hands were sore,
He pulled with all his might and main;
Had a rest, then tugged again.
The rope was fastened to a wall,
And therein lay Poor Percy's fall,
He pulled with so much zest and vim.
The house came down on top of him!

MAXIM TO MEMORISE

No one ever lost himself on a straight road.

FULL-TIME JOB

Mary had returned to her native village for a short holiday.

"Your mother tells me you are working at the house of a professor", remarked the vicar. "What is his research work?"

"Hunting for his spectacles, mostly", replied Mary.

Pleasing Toys

Eve Angela Gessup and Lila Deshmukh were classmates. They were studying in the lower elementary class in St. Grsula's Girls' School. It was the fashion of the day to send our children to schools run by European missionaries in order that they may pick up good English. But this opportunity was offered to the rich alone and Lila was from a well-to-do family

It once so happened that these two classmates bumped into each other in a big toyshop. Both were there making their toy-selections and Lila saw to her surprise that Eve was carefully making note of toys that were labelled "Made in England". After some time Lila asked her friend as to why she did not like the Japanese doll that looked so pretty and was besides so cheap

"Oh," Eve said, "Because I want to buy only English toys. They are made by my people and if I don't buy British made goods. who would buy them."

At this explanation Lila was ashamed of her own selection of toys. These latter were either English or Japanese. She inquired for Indian toys. The shop-keeper brought them from inside and showed them to her. They did not please Lila. She at once came out of the shop.

She decided not purchase toys but something else that was made in India and by the Indians To her joy she saw a nicely decorated pappila Kashmir box and this she bought instead of play things.

Dear boys and girls, would you not like to follow the example of our little Lila!

Railway Signposts

You may have often looked out of the railway carriage and seen the little white posts at the side of the line. These help the driver to regulate his speed. The posts are marked 1|4, 1|2, or 3|4, meaning that the post is that distance from the last mile post, while every fourth post bears a number showing the distance from that particular point to the terminus.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Units and Members of the premier All-India Children's Association—Balkan-ji-Bari—Akkhil Hind Balak Sangh—will be found in almost all parts of the country. Have you been attending any Unit's meeting regularly?

To get yourself enrolled in the Bari, you have to fill up a form. Please send for this form and other particulars about the organisation, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay 21. While writing to him, mention your full name and address and age, and enclose a One Anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to join this All-India Organisation of Boys and Girls.

JAI HIND!
All good Wishes from your Loving,
DADA.

THROUGH CHILDREN'S 'GUARD OF HONOUR'

Balkan-ji-Bari Guard Of Honour' To Dr. Rajendra Prasad

BATTLE OF FORMOSA IN THE OFFING

(Continued from Page 6)

dents, headed by veteran A. P. man Spencer Moosa. They live in considerable discomfort, very much suggestive of war days in Chungking, though no bombs have fallen on their quarters—so far. When, and if, this will happen is anyboy's guess.

Trade Up

Meanwhile, foreign trade goes on in considerable proportions, Formosa having exported more than 600,000 tons of sugar last year.

Export shipments move under the flags of many nations. At this writing, there are three Norwegian vessels in Keelung, though Norway has recognized Communist China, also two American, two Danish and one British ship. Junks and Sampans by the hundred enliven the harbour, which is artificial, being formed by breakwaters too low to keep ships from rolling and straining at their piers.

INDIAN'S NAME ON U.S. WALL OF FAME

★

(Continued from Page 5)

nized as one of the leading Chemical Consultants in America.

More Honours

His professional fame earned for him, yet another honour when he was elected a Fellow in the American Institute of Chemists for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Kokatnur came in contact with a vast variety of industrial problems covering a very wide range which added greatly to his experience and fame as an industrial chemist. Between the years 1922 and 1930, he did considerable work in several branches such as utilization of the bye-products of Craft paper pulp, insecticides, lead arsenate, bleaching and improvement of the baking quality of flour, refining of vegetable and mineral oils, soaps, dyestuffs, combution in automotive and diesel engines, preservation of fruits, juices, and foods, nitro-cellulose used in gun cotton, solid alcohol, pyroxilin, plastics. films etc. etc.

Russia Consults Him

DURING HER PROGRAMME OF INDUSTRIALIZATION UNDER THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN, SOVIET RUSSIA FELT THE NEED OF EXPERT ADVICE IN CONNECTION WITH THE MANUFACTURE OF CAUSTIC SODA AND CHLORINE, AND ON A REFERENCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA, DR. KOKATNUR MADE A REPORT ON THE SUBJECT AS THEIR OFFICIAL CONSULTANT

That same year, the American Chemical Society, held its second session of the institute of Chemistry at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, to which international experts in various fields were invited to give a course of lectures. Dr. Kokatnur was also invited to give lectures on organic Peroxides, in which he was held to be an authority

In India

There was a short break in his American career when, in 1930, on the invitation of Dhrangdhra State, he came to India as the General Manager and Technological Adviser Shakti Alkali Works, Dhranghdra. During his stay of nine months there, the Shakti Works showed promise of a success ful future as the quality and quantity of the production of Soda Ash was greatly improved while the cost of production was reduced. After the completion of the stipulated period, Dr. Kokatnur left Dhrangdhra and opened a Consulting office in Bombay where he developed the well-known Kopran Tooth Paste. During his stay in Bombay he was Honorary Technical Adviser to the American Consulate and Trade Commissioner in India. In the meanwhile, due to his citizenship requirements. Dr. Kokatnur returned to America via London

While spending a few weeks in London, he looked into the possibilities of establishing a Consulting Industral Laboratory for the British Empire. He was fortunate in securing the close collaboration of Dr. A. V. H. Underwood, a well-known Chemical Engineer of London but the whole project involved such a lot of delay that he found it necessary to forego the opportunity and return to the United States

'Phone 'Romance'

Soon after his return to the States, one fine morning somebody was on the phone for Dr. Kokatnur "I am Lester Hofheimer" said the voice from the other end. It was an nvitation for lunch Dr. Kokatnur accepted. The lunch was an nteresting event. A multi-millionaire industrialist was host to a scientist of continental fame. During the friendly talk across the table, Mr. Hofheimer raised a very interesting point.

"Dr. Kokatnur, I would like to ask you why you are working" asked the enlightened financier.

"Well, I have never thought about it;" answered the talented chemist, "one never thinks why one follows a certain religion or goes to school or why one works."

Mr. Hofheimer: "But aren't these basic questions in life? It is strange that we work and we don't care why we are working."

Dr. Kokatnur: "Surely you are right; I have never worried about it myself. Now that you have asked me the question, I must reply. To be frank, I work for a living."

Mr. Hofheimer: "If I took care of your living requirements and a little better, would you put your brain to work whole-heartedly for our mutual interests?"

This is how the Autoxygen Incorporated was organized in 1934, with Mr. Hofheimer as President and Dr. Kokatnur as Research Director.

Mr. Hofheimer, a German finance magnate, was prepared to risk his millions in this new enterprise, with nothing concrete on the surface except the ability and integrity of Dr. Kokatnur

Since it was the responsibility of Dr. Kokatnur to plan the Autoxygen research, he decided to develop new processes for well established products that were in great demand. Within a year he proved that milk and cream could be preserved for prolonged periods of time in almost sterile conditions, without affecting their natural taste. This process required neither refrigeration nor heating, and milk, fish, meat etc could be preserved at room temperature. In preserving citrous fruit juices he proved to the satisfaction of the American Canning Company that the extract he isolated from them, inhibited at room temperature. the growth of fourteen varieties of wild yeast, which are responsible for he spoilage.

The United States Navy had found hat no oil Company in the country was able to produce stable lubricant grease for the Rocker Arm of the airplanes. A chance acquintance from the Navy who had heard of the work being done by this Company brought the problem to them.

Within three months, Dr Kokatnur produced a grease, which after being tested by the United States Naval Experiment Station at Annapolis, proved to be a most stable and usefu' grease for the Rocker Arm

Since no one else would manufacture this grease the Navy requested the Autoxygen Company to supply it for them, but they declined to do so as they were primarily a research and development Company.

For the next two years the Autoxygen Company continued to expand and prosper and was considered one of the dozen largest private laboratories of the country. They had developed several other processes including Anhydrous Caustic Soda and emulsified petroleum fuels but no pilot-plant engineering work had been done.

A Friend Dies

Unfortunately Mr. Hofheimer died very suddenly in 1936. As no financial provision was made for the continuance of Autoxygen some other method of support had to be evolved. Naturally research and development activities were curtailed and not many processes were developed. However perfecting and pilot-planting of processes with the companies who purchased the options engaged the major portion of the Company's activities. Thus the options were sold to soap industries Alkali industries, petroleum oil and pharmaceutical industries, oil refiners, manufacturers of phenol, insulating and roofing industries. rubber industries manufacturers of battery plates etc

During the years 1937 and 1938 the fame of Autoxygen Company had reached other countries. As a result the I. G. Farben Industrie of Germany started negotiations for some of the processes. In November 1937 an optional contract was signed by the I. G. Farben Industrie to take over the world's rights of such processes as Caustic Soda, Magnesium Chloride, Berilium Chloride. etc. for a period of six months. The processes were giving satisfactory results when unfortunately Austria was annexed by Hitler in 1938 and the I. G. discontinued the contract in the face of the impending war.

Due to old contacts established with the American Navy, they seemed interested, in 1937 and 1938 in some of the Autoxygen developments such as gasoline and diesel emulsions and high Cetene diesel fuels. Tests were made in all three of these in the United States Naval Experimental Station at Annapolis, as well as in the National Bureau of Standards. These tests established a 25 per cent to 35 per cent saving in the consumption of gasoline and diesel oil when used in emulsified form and a somewhat similar saving in high Cetene diesel fue due to the use of higher compression ratio.

Two new processes were developed in 1940 that were very vital to the war viz. high explosive without the use of sulphuric acid and a rubber-like material produced from vegetable or animal oil. Incidentally the second process could be controlled to produce a very fast drying oil and a thermo-setting resin from a non-drying oil.

Several Patents

Later in 1941 another process was developed to save Tankers carrying gasoline and other petroleum oils from being torpedoed. with consequent oss of the valuable cargo. During these years of active work when the fame of Autoxygen was being built up as one of the premier ndustrial laboratories of America, Dr. Kokatnur put in the hardest possible work and quite characteristically enough in point of energy intelligence and knowledge made the maximum possible contribution towards the success of the business. He developed a number of processes and obtained several patents in the United States Canada. Australia France Germany England and many other countries. These patents cover a wide field of industries such as oils, fuel oils, road tars soaps food stuffs. embroidery etc. etc. Some of his processes would revolutionise many of our ndustries in point of cost and quality of production, or to be more accurate. his great achievements of this period. if commercially exploited would prove to be a distinct landmark in the history of industrial advancement

Versatile Genius

Though laboratory work has been the main interest of his life, it is gratifying to note that he has published a large number of articles on a variety of subjects, in the press of America and India. His writings reveal that besides being an outstanding industrial chemist, Dr. Kokatnur has devoted much thought to industrial planning, organization and economics. And one begins to wonder how he could snatch bits of time from his crowded laboratory hours for writing scholarly articles on such subjects as ancient Indian Pharmacy Chemical Warfare in ancient India and Hieroglyphics and Devnagari script.

In 1940, there were two memorable occasions: first, the United States Government decided to celebrate the sesquitennial of the signing of the Patent Law by George Washington

On that occasion three hundred outstanding inventors and three hundred outstanding Patent Attorneys were invited to attend, Dr. Kokatnur being included in the group

The second event was when 600 names were selected of foreign born Americans, for the New York world fair, who had contributed most to the civilization of America. Among those selected were hundreds who were no onger living as the selection dated back to the beginning of United States history.

Dr Kokatnur was selected as one of four chemists and also as one of the six hundred whose names would be inscribed on the Wall of Fame of the American Commonwealth.

Grady Mission

After Pearl Harbour when the Johnson-Grady Technica Advisory Mission was being sent to India, Dr. Kokatnur's name was suggested for nclusion in it, by persons in very high standing in American life. Officials of the departments concerned wrote that he is a "brilliant Scientist who has served the Chemica ndustry for many years in highly responsible positions" and that he would fulfil his responsibilities "most acceptably both to our own people and the people of India." "The Doctor's unusual qualifications were considered" but for some unknown reason it was not possible for Government to include him in the Johnson-Grady Mission though "his prominent position as a scientist" was made a matter of record in the Department in order that his services may be enlisted should occasion arise at some future time.

Chemical Warfare

In 1942, he was called to active duty in the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army of which he had been a reserve officer since 1925

He entered the service with the rank of Captain and was assigned to the C.W.S. Laboratory. Colombia University New York City, to work on the problem of Jellied Gasoline for bomb and flame thrower use. During the latter part of 1943, General Porter, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, proposed sending Dr. Kokatnur to India as Chemica Warfare Officer under Lord Mountbatten's Command. This assignment was approved by the office of Chief of Staff. General Marshall. but he was not sent out to India (for some unknown reason)

That the South-East Asia Command was mainly an Anglo-American affair and that India, the military base, was then under British rule, are facts that stand out in bold relief against the historica back-ground of this intriguing story.

Whether the agents of British mperialism intervened in this matter and whether the Government of the United States acceded

(Continued on Page 28)

Let us talk it over —

AIRING her views on the generous hospitality of her in-laws, observed the newly-wed bride, "Our house is like a hotel. If nothing else you will at least get a cup of tea at any hour of the day."

Obviously the young missus was not uptodate in her information and wrong in her comparison because in the post-Shop Act era even in hotels you cannot get tea at all the hours of the day. A friend staying in one of the second class hotels in the city had very juicy things to say about the Shop Act in operation. Strict observation of the law denies the hotel residents the pleasure of having the 'boys' at their beck and call as before. (The number of waiters, boys and hamals in attendance on a single person in one of the topnotch hotels was flabbergasted a roving American journalist) who was on a visit to India. But that was immediately after the war!—The recent Shop Act has benefited the servants but not without having serious repurcussions on the hotel residents' bile!

As the servants down tools at fixed hours of the day, the person in charge of the kitchen sees to it that the patrons are fed on things like potatoes and pumpkins which are easy to peal and cook and never treated to health-giving leafy greens, beans or peas which take longer for picking and cleaning. Let us by all mean's have the Shop Act and the likes which do good to the class of menials, but at the same time is it not necessary to see that such measures do not affect the standard of service (which leaves much to be desired) in our hotels and eating houses? Anyway, more of such complaints about these places and the housewife is sure to give out a hearty chuckle for, of late the hotel, the restaurant and the cafetaria have become her serious competitors. Not all her culinary skill and ingenuity would bring a particular dish to her lord and master's satisfaction. Of course, he does not turn his back upon the full plate of cookies so lovingly offered by his good woman to cheer his tired brow at end of the day's work. He does have a good mouthful and then declares "the samosas (or bhajias) are good but not quite like the ones you get at the corner restaurant."

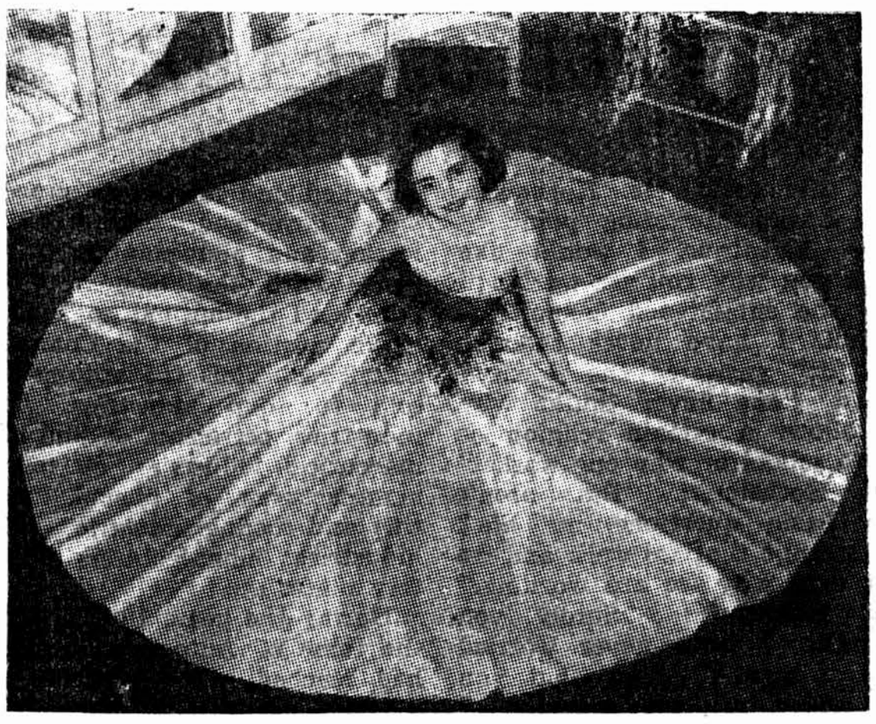
Instead of calling her man "ingratitude incarnate", the poor lady half-grudgingly toes his line. So badly has her morale been affected by the competition with the eating places. On top of that their growing numbers have taken away the solitary weapon from her of starving the brute should the need arise! In former days people would not step into such places unless forced by circumstances and whenever a person went to a new place he didn't think of staying in a hotel but was the guest of sister's husband's aunt's father-in-law. To put up in a hotel when one had some distant relations in the place was taken as an insult. It was simply not done. In those days people did not move out of their place unless they had work outside where their presence was essential. In the changed conditions of today, to claim the hospitality of others than one's best friend or close relations means putting a burden on them.

Hotels have therefore become a matter of convenience. But what about the craze of frequenting tea and coffee houses just for the fun of it? In a way it is the legacy of war years when eating in canteens and cafes had become necessary and it looks the practice has come to stay in metropolitan cities and smaller places too. The laws of rationing and the growing menace of adulteration of foodstuffs have affected the quality of food that is served in such places and people are once again inclined to say "home is best." That indeed is a very happy development for the housewife whose services have been taken for granted. This return from 'hotel to home' of the mere make may not allow him the same freedom as before to order her about. The day is not far when she will tell her hubby and a host of his friend "Mine is a home with discipline and tea cannot flow here like tap-water in the days of yore."

Looking through some newspapers from up-country I found Fruit Preservation And Canning was becoming popular with girls. In the Diploma Examination held by the Indian Council of Agriculture eight women coming from different parts of the country have passed out with credit. Our grannies had their own methods of preserving vegetables and fruits and it is only proper that their educated descendants do the same job in a scientific manner.

Leela

NO LACK OF LEBENSRAUM



Isabel Bigley in her gown of Champagne Satin, heavily encrusted with bronze fired beads and soquins, with a 90-feet sweep skirt.

'THE THREE JOURNEYS'

★

(Continued from Page 8)

to her like her mother banging the sigri in their room in Bombay every morning. She sat up and blinked in the strong light. A railway official in uniform stood in the middle of the room banging at the table.

"May I see your ticket," he said as soon as he saw her getting up.

"I have no ticket," Lila replied. "I missed my bus to Panchgani and I am waiting for the next."

"It is against the rules to use a waiting room like this," the official said officially. "You could be prosecuted for this," he added officiously. Lila was dumbfounded. She didn't know what to say. She just stared at him and wondered what he would do.

Another official came in. He said something in Marathi, which Lila couldn't understand. He looked at her torso very minutely. One of those looks the Arab slave-traders used to give to a prospective purchase. The look started from her toes, rested on the narrow patch of midriff between her sari and blouse, got stuck at her heaving breasts and then glided over the rest of her anatomy. Then he said something in Marathi again and went out.

"You may sleep here now," the first official said. "But never do it again." And so saying he too went out.

●

But Lila didn't have the courage to stay there any longer. It was 2-30 a.m. by the clock on the wall. She picked up her bedding and walked out of the station. She came to the third class waiting hall. A poor family—father, mother and three children—was sleeping on the cobble-stoned floor. Lila put her beding besides them and sat down. She sat there numb in body and soul till it was time for her to get into the bus.

In the morning the bus left on time. Lila saw the sun come up and light the whole universe. Her withered heart took new hope in this lovely hour. After all the night was gone. Here was another day, another beautiful day, another hopeful day.

When the bus reached Wai she saw a big commotion there. Just near the bus stop, three dead bodies were laid on the roadside. That of a young woman horribly mutilated and covered with clotted blood; that of a few-days-old baby, brutally squeezed at the neck; and that of a man, with a calm and serene expression—even the suggestion of a smile on his lips. And as the bus stopped near the bodies Lila nearly jumped out of her seat. For the man who lay there happy in death was no other than the one who had been just yesterday so miserable in life; the man who had jumped on to the footboard of her compartment at Kalyan.

●

The bus started again. Lila stared wildly at the bodies. A man who had boarded the bus at Wai was telling his fellow passengers about what had happened. He said this man had come home only yesterday. Last night neighbours were awakened by the blood curdling shrieks of the woman, he said. By the time they succeeded in breaking open the door, it was all over. The reason; the woman, his wife, had given birth to a baby while he had been away from her for more than two years, he said.

Lila heard all this as if in a trance. When the bus reached Panchgani she got off, took her bedding and walked off towards a shop to find out where her school was. She saw a fat Seth get into a fine car and an old Englishman with a stiff moustache shaking hands with him. They were both laughing over something. The car drove off towards Poona. And Lila trudged towards her school.

Every step she took seemed to take her deeper and deeper into sorrow. But she went on and on and on, till she felt she was completely drowned, till she felt the waves of sorrow were hitting her on all sides, now lifting her, now carrying her back and forth. And then she threw down her bundle on the roadside, sat on it and wept bitterly and long. She wept for the dead family, for her woeful condition and for all those who suffered in this world.

When she got up and walked off again she felt very much lighter in body and spirit. And she went ahead to tackle a hopeless task with some semblance of hope.

MIRACLES EVEN IN ATOMIC AGE

★

(Continued from Page 7)

open automatically and without anybody attending to them. When there is any element of mischief on the part of visitors or lack of discipline, the massive doors close automatically and remain so far two to three days. No earthly attempts could then force them open. This is also nothing short of a miracle.

Recently Shri Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Congress, paid a flying visit to the village, and made an untimely intrusion into the Mandir at 12 midnight. The next day the doors remained closed and no attempt could force them open.

The District Medical Officer of Coconada who was, it would appear, somewhat sceptical about these things recently came down to the village of Mummidivaram to have an ocular proof of the mystery. He stayed at the village for three days, and all the three days the doors of the Mandir remained closed airtight. And like Horatio, he returned to his headquarters with the impression that, "there are more things in heaven and earth ....than are dreamt of in philosophy".

Seen The Light

A pleader of the village gave me the following eye-witness' account. One day a large number of people was waiting for the 'darshan' of the Yogi and the doors of the Mandir opened with a loud sound, like a distant peal of thunder. The unregulated visitors made a rush towards the 'Mantap' but they were confronted by a dazzling light emanating from inside the 'Mantap', and the blinding glare lasted for a few minutes and gradually subsided.

"Then", added the pleader, "we went into the 'Mantap' and had the 'darshan' of the Yogi in reverential silence."

The villagers were unanimous in asserting that occasionally a sweet perfume emanates from the Mandir, particularly during nights, and that mass recitation of Vedas is often heard from inside the Mandir though none is permitted to remain inside after the hours of 'darshan'.

That is the mystery-ridden story of the Bala Yogi, who was but a Harijan cattle-grazer a year ago. Today the Mummidivaram village has become a place of pilgrimage, and thousands literally thousands of devotees and sight-seers make a never-ending beeline to the Mandir of the great Bala Yogi.

As a devotee, I made frantic efforts to take a good picture of the Yogi but that was one of the things that you are not permitted to do in the sanctified Mandir. When I returned to my home-town after his 'darshan', I felt peace at heart.

PLANT REMEDIES

★

The use of plants and herbs for medicinal purposes is as old as civilization. Our forefathers had developed it into a science. They believed in handing their knowledge from father to son mostly by word of mouth hence we know a little of the medicinal properties of the rich variety of herbs and plants that grow in our land Plant-remedies are reviving once again and here are a few.

Sunflower Syrup

Take two ounces of ripened black seeds, crush them gently taking care to see that the shells are not removed from them. Throw them in a pint of water, along with eight ounces of sugar. Boil the whole of ten minutes or so. Strain the syrup before bottling up. It is to be administered during an attack of cold or cough. For children one teaspoonluf five times a day and for adults two teaspoons. Gur can be used instead of sugar.

A pinc hof turmeric powder mixed with a small quantity of gur can be given to children suffering from cough. This should be given with a cup of hot milk and last thing before retiring to bed.

Honeysuckle For Asthma

Remove the coralline from the calyx. Take one ounce of it and scald in a pint of boiling water. Leave for some time and then strain. Mix into it eight ounces of sugar or gur. Bottle up and cork properly. It is found very effective for asthma. During the first attack give one teaspoonful and afterwards can be given upto six teaspoons daily.

For keeping fit one must have clean bowels Use of purgatives at frequent intervals is harmful to the system. Instead mild laxatives like Hartstongue tea are more advisable. It is a fern grown in gardens. Take two ounces of dry leaves and boil them in a pint of water. Allow to cool and the strain. Drink a cupful at a time.

INDIAN'S NAME ON U.S. WALL OF FAME

★

(Continued from Page 27)

to the wishes of their major partner in war activities are questions which might be best left to themselves.

Since his retirement from the Army, Dr. Kokatnur was working as a Consulting Chemist besides managing the Autoxygen Incorporated.

This is a short sketch of a great career, a record of living a full life. Dr. Kokatnur devoted years of his life to the cause of science; he worked hard and worked with faith and sincerity; he fought the battle of life with the joy of a soldier, whatever the personal reward may be.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

AESTHETIC sense for citizenship values of civic art neglected—Corporation moves towards art—Wanted Municipal Art Committee—Artists need employment—Maidans and Gardens in Bombay — Saurashtra's interest in past—Indian Art in China!

THE whole concept of local self-Government, as obtaining at present in India, requires to be changed.

This was the leading note of the observations which Bombay's Mayor, Mr. S. K. Patil made to journalists invited by him to a party. The Mayor's view-point was based upon the conditions noticed by him in America. Local self-government has a much wider connotation. Its full appreciation presupposes a complete change in the prevailing outlook.

Neglect Of Civic Art

Bombay's Corporators seem to have great attraction for the term 'civic sense'. They usually ascribe insanitary conditions, wastage of water or street accidents to the lack of civic sense on the part of the people. Within its limits civic sense should also, embrace appreciation of beauty; and the aesthetic sensibility of the Municipal Corporation, which claims to have civic sense in a superior degree, has not yet asserted itself to an appreciable extent in civic organisation. The people, therefore, cannot entirely be blamed for the anomalies which their representatives in the Municipality have failed to correct.

Local self-government has several facets. Art is included among them, but the term civic art is rarely heard in India in reference to municipal administration, it is generally neglected when questions concerning it are presented to municipal councils. Civic organisation, apart from its other implications, is intimately related to the sphere of art, but the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, which styles itself as a premier institution of its type in the country attaches little importance to art when it has to handle any branch of organisation.

The questions pertaining to planning, civic designs, decorations and architecture are assigned to the Works Committee, and then they are left to the Engineering Department. The Works Committee has no provision for the representation on it of such subjects through experts. Its members have hitherto, furnished no evidence of specialised knowledge of artistic subjects having been acquired by them; and the limitations and capabilities of the Engineering Department are suggested by its very title.

Criterion Of Aesthetic Sense

The degree of accent on the element of art in civic matters should be the criterion of the aesthetic sense of persons in charge of local self-Government. Judging from this point of view, one can easily conclude that the collective aesthetic sense of Bombay's Municipal Corporation has not proved equal to the magnitude of civic art. Statues alone in the city will suffice to illustrate this point. Some of them have been placed on wrong sites, while others have been left in a neglected condition

Mr. Patil's interpretation of the concept of local self-government, as it obtains in America, was quite clear. It has much to convey to the councillors who have subordinated the interests of civic administration to party politics. Mr. Patil has hitherto said almost nothing about the position, in America. of art wherever it impinges upon the sphere of local self-government. He should collect information on this point during his second visit and place it before the councillors who need to be initiated in appreciation of civic art.

Hitherto the Municipality has left its sphere of art in lay hands. In fact it has complacently relegated art to an unimportant position. Music, which is taught in schools and which is provided to the public in gardens, has suffered through incompetent administration and supervision. Other arts have no better tale to tell. Now the Corporation has directly undertaken an art project—the construction of a municipal theatre, and it will probably have more of arts to deal with in future. To start with, what the Corporation needs is to acquire the strength of understanding and experience which is essential for approach to the complex problem of art.

Towards Art

In the present circumstances, the municipal theatre will be no better than an ordinary theatre or hall which is available to every applicant on the usual terms of rent. It will be accessible to any dancer, musician or amateur dramatic group irrespective of the quality or standards of art to be presented. Such a theatre, though it will be a great help to artists, will not guarantee dissemination of art of the right standards, but at present no such consideration should outweigh the decision to construct a theatre.

Later, the municipal theatre should emerge as a national institution, accessible, as a rare privilege, to artists having original or outstanding contribution to art to their credit. This would be a remote ideal, but it must be before the Corporation. The immediate question is how the theatre will be planned in details such as the architectural design and decorations. An institution, like this, costly as it is bound to be, must be Indian in its design and must have mural and sculptural decorations. It should be a monument of Indian art in the modern age.

Right Procedure

Obviously the execution of the plan of the theatre will involve collaboration by artists, but to leave the selection of artists to the Works Committee or Engineering Department will not be the proper procedure. The Corporation should first of all, proceed to constitute an expert committee for consultation and advice on matters relating to art. The personnel of such a Committee should consist of a few councillors and experts in various arts. The Corporation should not push the question of the theatre further until it has constituted the committee and the latter has suggested the details of design and decorations.

The construction of a theatre should not be a solitary or sporadic art undertaking of the Municipality. It should be approached as a prelude to the process of integrating art in civic organisation. As an initial step towards this goal, the Corporation should constitute, a competent art advisory committee, and in consultation with this committee, it should work out a scheme for selecting designs of buildings, introducing mural and sculptural decorations in them and of erecting civic decorations wherever they appear to be appropriate. The people should live and move in environments of art. The sense of appreciation of beauty, if inculcated in them, will be conducive to the development of civic sense in them.

Needs Of Artists

The plea for patronage to arts now sounds as a platitude indulged in during leisure hours. The practical and effective approach to arts has been lost in the midst of the movement for establishing academies, commissions and trusts and for setting up boards and committees. The immediate need is to offer actual work to artists. It was realised by the Art Education Committee which was appointed by the Government of Bombay; and now the Government, has started to implement the committee's recommendations accepted by it.

Employment of artists to decorate state and other public buildings and to execute civic and educational decorations in parks and gardens was the subject of one of the recommendations. Since the Government has considered the report of the Committee, it should now give thought to this particular recommendation. Artists-mural decorators and sculptors—must get work when the Government and Municipalities are in a position to offer employment to them. The purpose of patronage to art will be served to some extent if work is actually provided to artists.

Case For Inquiry

The Krishnagiri Upavan near Borivli is an evidence of the importance which is attached to parks in the State of Bombay. The Government has also laid emphasis on the aesthetic value of parks and is said to have, under consideration, a Bill providing for their efficient management. Within the limits of towns. parks, gardens and maidans should be integrated in the plan of civic designs. They will serve no useful purpose if they are inefficiently managed, are studded with encroachments or are planned in a haphazard manner

Maidans and gardens in the town of Bombay are more easily accessible to the people than the parks situated at a few miles' distance. A few of them need prompt attention. In the first instance it is necessary to decide to what extent encroachments of the various types on maidans and open spaces should be permitted. When emphasis is laid upon the usefulness of playgrounds and gardens, one fails to understand why exhibition and fairs which are run on a commercial basis are allowed to encroach upon them. Bombay's open spaces and gardens present a case for thorough inquiry from the health as well as aesthetic points of view.

Past Not Present

According to the news received a few days ago, there has been a move in Saurashtra to convene a historical conference in next June. The object is to conduct research in the history of the State between the period of Mahabharat and the age of Ashok. and then to compile a book. There seems to be more of talks and proposals in some State Unions and than of action. The success of the proposed research in Saurashtra should be judged by the result it yields and not by the publicity given to it in advance

The Government of Saurashtra is directly or indirectly interested in digging up the past, but it has not shown equal concern for exploring the present and preserving whatever has survived on the surface Some of the States had musicians in service prior to merger into the Union, but nobody knows how many of such musicians have been retained. Then there is the question of resuscitating the Saurashtra tradition of music, dance. art and architecture. Has the Government encouraged living repositories of this tradition to continue and develop it?

Influence Of Indian Art

Reproduced in these columns is one of the copies of frescoes in the Tun Buang Caves of the Thousand Buddhas in China. These copies were made by Mr. Y. K. Shukla and exhibited by him in his one-man show of paintings which was organised by him in Bombay for the first time. Next to his Chinese Scrolls, these copies should something new and important to visitors

The frescoes, which were painted between the third and eighth century A.D. reflect strong affinity with Indian art. They point to the distance to which Indian art had radiated its influences. Mr Shukla has brought Chinese art from China. He has also brought, in the copies of these frescoes, something which India can claim as a relic of her art empire in ancient times.

Fresco in the Tun Buangcares of the Thousand Buddhas in China —copied by Ru Yoke Shukla.

Two Irishmen landed in America and took a room in a seaside hotel. To their surprise. they were attacked by mosquitoes, an insect new to them. Bewildered, they turned out the lights and crawled under the sheets. Larry looked up just as a firefly flitted in through the window.

"It's no use. Micky," he groaned. "they've come back looking for us with lanterns."

*

It is said to be a scientific fact that Dorothy Lamour and Paulette Goddard have the hottest kisses in Hollywood. Recently they tested their osculatory efforts on a complicated electric meter which accurately measures heat reactions of the human body.

When Dorothy Lamour kissed the machine it literally went up in smoke but the engineer explained that it was due to a short circuit and not the heat of the kiss!

Chinese 'Red' Deal To Missionaries

●

Pastors To Pull Rickshas

BY RAY FALK

More than 75 per cent of American Protestant missionaries in China have now left that country, say pastors arriving from Hong Kong. The evacuation of Catholic missionaries has been less pronounced. Franciscan strength has declined from 700 to 500 and the reduction in the Jesuit ranks, another order active in China, is about the same.

There seems to be no over-all Communist policy as to treatment of missionaries. However, Americans have generally fared worse than the Christian envoys of other nations.

Many Protestant Chinese have become Communists, although it's too early to establish whether they have given up their religious faith.

Missionaries who have come to Japan to continue their evangelical work, said they had left China not only because life had become intolerable, but because "we could not do real missionary work."

Most missionaries refused to be quoted by name, as some members of their sects remain in Red territory.

Hindrances and annoyances heaped on the men and women of God varied from city to city. In some cases, the Communists have used churches for their own party meetings. Or local Communist officials attend religious service, take copious notes and then grill the pastor on what he said and what it meant.

In insiduous little ways, they attack the missionaries' morale. They go to the pastors' homes to check on what and how much the foreigners eat. They check at what time the missionary rises. They walk into bedrooms at 6 a.m. and shout "Get up, lazy dogs, you have no right to sleep so late."

Hard Luck For Pastors

"YOU CAN'T JUST BE A PASTOR,' SOME DOCTORS OF DIVINITY WERE TOLD. "YOU MUST DO OTHER WORK SUCH AS PULLING A RICKSHA."

The Communists insist that the missionaries follow the Chinese standard of living (lower even than the Japanese), which is so poor that no Westerner can survive.

The operation of Protestant missionary schools has become almost impossible. English lessons have been banned in middle schools. Missionaries, while they may still run the schools in many places, are forbidden to teach. Communists try to get on the faculty.

Medical missionaries can carry on their work under difficulties. One hospital was taxed so heavily it could not survive. In some instances, the Communists forbid the hospitals charging any fees.

Heavy taxes prevail everywhere. "They want to squeeze as much money out of the foreigners as they can before the latter give up and leave," one missionary said. Since they are forced to convert their American dollars and European currencies at the legal rate, they get practically nothing for the donations of their followers at home.

It seems that the treatment of missionaries follows the political policy. American missionaries are treated worse than Britishers—just as American Consular officials have been the most molested. The Catholic news service reports that the severest restrictions on the church come in the diocese of Kirin in Manchuria. This is the area that Secretary of State Acheson has charged is being incorporated into the Soviet Union. Except for three in the area, all missions now have been closed. Even in the three cities it has been declared illegal to make converts.

In Inner Mongolia

In Inner Mongolia, priests are not permitted to offer mass. A priest, caught making preparations to confer baptism, was jailed along with four nuns.

Catholics have encountered stiff restrictions in the provinces of Shensi, Kiangsu, Honan, Pingyuan and Chekiang.

"In Yangchow, a city near Nanking, two Catholic middle schools were forced to close," the Catholic news service states. "This action was preceded by Communist demands that all crucifixes be removed from the schools, that co-education be introduced and that a large deposit be placed as a "guarantee" with the Government Bank."

Reports from Kaifeng say that the fervour of the North China Christians increases as the Red attitude stiffens. In the Kaifeng cathedral, 500 receive communion each Sunday.

In rural areas, opposition to missionaries is greatest. In many places Catholics are forbidden to go to church, to pray in public or to have contact with priests. Holy pictures are removed from homes. Sometimes priests going out to visit Christians find it impossible to conduct religious services because the people have been intimidated.

In Tsingtao, Shanghai and Canton, restrictions are milder and treatment is sometimes even favourable. An account reaching the Maryknoll house in Tokyo states:

"Five Chinese priests in the north-coastal Tsingtao diocese are carrying on their work with almost no restrictions. One priest is evangelizing the educated of the city. Convert classes are held every evening and during the day private instructions in Christian doctrine are given. Attendance at mass is not restricted. But the foreign priests are not permitted outside the city.

Real Missionary

"Shanghai's missionaries, both Catholic and protestant, are continuing their work. The Rev. P. Faury, Professor at Aurora University, is going about the streets seeking converts. In addition to full instruction in the faith, he has set down as a necessary condition for baptism that the prospective convert bring to the priest at least one other prospective convert. Acting under these instructions one Catechumen has already brought 15 others to instructions in the faith. In one month, Father Faury instructed 59 persons and baptized 35."

One American missionary who went to China in 1945 and came out four years later, makes the following comparison:

When she entered Hankow after V-J Day, she was greeted with shouts of "American, American'—and people pointed their thumbs up the sign for Ding Hao (very good). On her departure, shouts of "American" were accompanied by a clenched fist with the little finger pointing down.

Home on unexpected leave, Tommy changed into civvies and went to the local for a drink.

"That's a smart hat you've got on," commented the barman.

Tommy took it off and looked at it admiringly.

"Yes," he replied; "it's a present from the wife. She thought she'd surprise me with it, but I got home earlier than she expected and found it on the piano."

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas Judges and notables Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagaravanagar, Madras 17

"MIRA BAI" BALLET ARTISTES

Artistes of the Indian National Theatres ballet "Mira Bai" staged at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan last week. Left to right are: Jogendra Desai, producer of ballet, Mr. M. R. Masani, President of I.N.T., Chief Justice Chagla, and the artistes.

U. S. OCCUPATION OF JAPAN MUST GO

●

Master-race Complex Grips American Forces

(The Commonwealth Representatives will be meeting in London early in May to discuss the Japanese Treaty question. In view of that meeting, the following news-letter from Japan gives the views of Japanese).

No people enjoy being occupied by a foreign nation. And the Japanese are no different from other peoples in their desire to regain their independence. But the Japanese are not an ungrateful people, and they would be the first to express their gratitude for all the material benefits they have been receiving from the occupying powers for the reconstruction of Japan's war shattered economy. It is an open question to be sure, whether or not the Japanese if left to their own devices, would have been able to reach their present state of recovery. But it is a fact that industrial production has risen to about 75 per cent of the pre-war level. Living conditions, on the whole have also shown tremendous improvement as compared to the dark days immediately following the surrender.

On the other hand, the Occupation is having its depressing effects upon the people. Although steps are being taken to ease Occupation controls and to turn back the civil administration to the Japanese, a great deal of direction by Occupation personnel of the minutest details still exists. The Japanese feel in a sense that the Occupation is taking away initiative and is building up a feeling of dependence and lack of confidence, especially among the nation's youth. They thus hanker for an opportunity to survive or perish on their own.

Superiority Complex

But aside from its effects upon the Japanese themselves, there should be some serious thinking among the Occupation personnel of the effects of occupation upon those placed in the role of occupying a foreign nation. There is real danger that a long Occupation may result in the Occupation forces believing themselves to be the master race.

The Japanese have been quick to sense the contempt with which many of the Occupation personnel deal with indigenous population. To take a mundane example, they see the utter disregard of traffic signals with the Japanese police too frightened to protest. They see children of the Occupation personnel vilifying the Japanese they come in contact with. They see all too many instances of degrading segregation.

Even under the best of occupations the occupier whether consciously or not, assumes the role of the master and the occupied that of the subserviant. This is irrevitable. But it is nonetheless unfortunate. It wears thin the ideals of freedom and liberty the Japanese are being taught, to respect, as the bastions of democracy. The Japanese are finding that there is a democracy exclusively for the occupation personnel and another democracy for Japan.

To be sure, a recent directive from the Supreme Commander is permitting limited fraternisation between the Occupation and the Japanese. But the Master race complex cannot be eliminated by regulations alone. It should be stressed that there are great number of persons in the occupation who are fighting for decency in human relationship.

The wartime occupation of Asiatic nations by the Japanese during the late war, of course, saw the Japanese occupiers consider themselves the chosen people of the world and wherever they went, they treated the indigenous population with contempt and abuse. But the Japanese militarists had made it clear that they were the master race; they undertook their bloody conquest with no high mission of giving liberty and freedom to the people they vanquished. On the other hand, one of the avowed aims of the Allied powers in the past wars was the elimination of the superman complex of the Nazis and the Japanese militarists. The actions of some of the Occupation personnel thus come as a distinct shock and surprise to many Japanese.

The complete withdrawal of the Occupation Forces is furthermost from the desires of the Japanese who are fearful of its international and internal after-effects. And as long as the two great ideologies of Russia and America are locked in mortal conflict, that fear will persist. But the fact remains that history has never known of a single instance in which the relationship between conquerors and the conquered could be considered normal and ideal. It is another telling commentary that war and conquest bring evils to both the victors and the vanquished.—India Press Service.

Father (to his son's teacher): "How is Bobby doing in history? I was never any good at it in my school days."

Teacher: "History is repeating itself, I'm afraid."

★

FISHY

The bookmaker was paying out on the last race of an unfortunate day. He had been hard hit, and was honest enough to confess he had only £30 in cash to pay liabilities nearer £50.

"The question is," he said, "how am I going to do it?"

"Pay out in alphabetical order," suggested a stentorian voice.

And so it was agreed. He was instantly surrounded by men who declared their names were Anderson, Allen, Andrews, and so on.

"'Ere," shouted an agitated voice from the rear, "where do I come in? My name's Salmon."

"Salmon," repeated the bookmaker, scornfully; "you haven't an earthly. If it had been 'Addock you might have been in the first three!"

Negro Peasants Mobilise

'QUIT AFRICA' MOVEMENT GAINS MOMENTUM IN FRENCH COLONIES

In the Senegal the average income of a family is 14,500 francs a year. They sell their harvest of ground nuts at low price in order to buy rice. But with rice costing 17 francs a pound they cannot buy enough to last the whole year, so that for many months their only food is bread made of ground nuts. If they are unable to pay the poll tax the Colonial Administration sends them to forced labour, where, often enough. they are forgotten.

In 1945 the French Government promised to better the lot of the native peasants. Funds were due to improve agricultural implements, to develop schools and social services. But war preparations under the Marshall Plan have shattered these hopes. Most of the money invested is used for the development of military harbours, airfields and strategic roadways.

The most uptodate aircraft can land at the new Moya Moya airfield at Brazzaville, which has been also adapted to suit certain types which have not yet come into production. While villages remain unconnected by roads and peasants are obliged to make their way on foot to markets 20 miles distant, carrying their goods on their heads, millions are being spent to build strategic crossroads.

The 400,000 workers of French West Africa are no better off. They cannot improve their status and are employed as labourers at an average of a shilling a day. (50 frs). This starvation wage does not permit them even to buy a shirt, which costs 600 francs, or a blanket for cold nights—that costs a thousand francs.

Strategic Base

As in every part of the world, the problem of peace affects the whole of Africa. More than any other, this continent is being made to assume the role of one of the essential bases in the preparation of the anti-Soviet war, one of the back areas on which can rely the war machine of the imperialists. The strategical interest of North and East Africa, of Egypt and the Belgian Congo is well known already. Some look on them as ideal air or naval bases, others regard them from the point of view of strategic minerals—such as the Belgian Congo's uranium. But the strategic importance of French Africa has also been duly stressed.

M. COSTE FLORET, former French Colonial Minister, declared a year ago that "French Africa must be established as a retreat for national resistance", thus presupposing that France would rapidly be abandoned and that the Western Armies would then fall back onto the sands of the deserts or the jungles of the Ivroy Coast

IN the whole of French Africa with its population of 18 millions, there are only 600 ploughs! All that these peasants know of life, is poverty. They have to pay a poll tax of 300-400 francs a head from the age of 14 until the day they die.

This interest is being manifested by the accelerated construction of certain harbours, such as Monrovia or Abidjan, and of some large airfields on the main roads between Dakar and Djibouti, Brazzaville and Nairobi—airfields that are capable of carrying air craft of 120 tons, which are most certainly not destined as passenger planes for the peasants of the Soudan or Guinea

But these preparations for war are being frustrated by the battle which the peoples of Africa are waging for their own emancipation. This struggle begun in French Africa is identical with the struggle for peace.

No sooner was the World Peace Congress called than the African Democratic Rally, which expresses the aspirations of the masses of African peoples on French Territories, affiliated to it without hesitation. Since then the peace movement has grown and strengthened its organisation by joining in the fight for liberty.

Liberation Plan

An American journalist, Mr. Humphreys, declared in the "New York Herald Tribune" that the constitution of a Committee of Defence for Native Africa was brought about by the rapid development of the African Democratic Rally.

On the other hand in April 1948 there took place at Dakar a meeting between Mr. Stetinius, and M. M. Ramadier, Moutet and Bechard, when the idea of aid to backward countries was first put forward (before being formulated by President Truman)—that aid which is conditional on the proviso that the countries must be "politcally sound".

A policy of investment or a policy of war preparations—they are the same.

At the present time therefore the defence of peace in French Africa is identified with the broad struggle which the African peoples are waging against colonialism from the political, economic, social and cultural angles.

The movement naturally differs in character from that of the French or Italian people. In Africa the fight for liberty predominates. It is by their opposition to colonial oppression in all its forms that the peoples of Africa can best contribute to the world peace movement, for in this way they sap the rear of the imperialist war machine. But action for peace also takes the form of widespread propaganda showing all classes in the country the link between the war policy of the French Government and the poverty which ravages the African peoples.

Anti-Imperialism

Old-fashioned colonialists profess the utmost disdain for these "savages" and consider them incapable of seeing the close connection between their own particular problems and questions of international politics. They are very much mistaken. The A. D. R. boasts over a million members and helps to raise the ideological level of these so-called "savages". They can see quite clearly that it is not possible to spend some 200 billion francs on the Indonesian war and also build hospitals and schools. They can see for themselves that in 1949 the French State earmarked 990 millions for civil expenditure in West Africa but allotted 4,375 millions to military purposes. They are not blind to the fact that while the workers of Dakar are refused a wage increase, the Council of West Africa voted 800 millions for the police force.

In the face of such evidence, could the Afirican peoples fail to understand that their struggle for liberty is also a fight for peace?

It is precisely this political awareness which, during the recent events on the Ivory Coast, was responsible for the failure of the French Government to create a new Madagascar and which has resulted in an ever broadening peace movement among the African masses.

Since the beginning of the year we have heard of peace committees springing up all over the country and especially in the Cameroons, Nigeria, the Soudan and Dakar. This latter is an especially interesting committee in view of the large working class participation.

It can already be affirmed that the imperialists will meet in Africa a determined resistance to their plans of aggression and that the masses in our country will bring their enthusiastic contribution to the struggle for liberty and for peace.

★

HOLLYWOOD'S NEW FACES-VI

(Continued from Page 2)

would be difficult to explain that the studio probably wouldn't see fit to have her exchange roles with Miss Lupino.

Before the picture was finished, Peggy was cast opposite Scott Brady in "The Big Frame." And this picture was still being edited when the announcement was made that she would co-star with Richard Conte.

●

Peggy attended grammar and high school in Covington, La., and was graduated from Gulf Park College in Louisiana two years ago. She then took postgraduate courses at Louisiana State University and at Northwestern. She received an Associate of Arts degree at Gulf Park and a Bachelor of Science award at North-western

Her first ambition was to be a doctor and to specialize in dermatology, but in high school and college she was active in drama clubs and her success in this field decided her to be an actress.

"It was what I enjoyed doing most", she says, "and when I began to dream of actually being paid for it, my mind was made up."

Peggy's first job was her father's idea.

"When I came home from my second year at Gulf Park", she says, "dad said he thought it would be a good idea if I worked that summer, just for experience. I knew he thought I might be becoming snobbish. If I was. he had thought of a way to take care of it. He put me to work in the meat department of one of his food stores and I sliced raw liver all day long for two months."

●

While attending Northwestern, Peggy also worked as a model at Marshall Field's and Rothschild's department stores in Chicago. In New Orleans she worked briefly at radio station WWL as a secretary, receptionist and, occasionally, as a bit actress

Peggy likes Hollywood.

"The residential sections are so clean," she says. "Every thing looks like a stage set. And everyone does everything in such a hurry I like action myself."

Because she is convinced she is a pretty poor cook, Peggy, instead of taking an apartment, moved in at the Hollywood Studio Club, a sort of YWCA for girls in the movies and allied arts

Peggy is five feet six, which is about two inches taller than the average leading woman. She remains a constant 125. which is a dozen pounds more than the weight of most Hollywood beauties. However. so far, neither cameramen, costume designers nor preview audiences have complained. She never had to diet because she can't gain an ounce.

Peggy takes a dim view on the subject of an early marriage.

"I want to marry some day," she says, "but right now I'm too intent on taking advantage of my big break. With two pictures to my credit, already I feel that I'm five years ahead of myself."

She has lost all traces of her Southern drawl due to speech courses taken at North-western and at the studio drama school.

"Mother could scarcely understand me when I talked on the phone with her last week", Peggy laughs.

"Where did you get the accent?" asks her mother.

FIRECRACKERS IN SUN'S ATMOSPHERE

★

(Continued from Page 25)

social circles and whose whole life pretty generally had paralleled her own. This setup would constitute the nucleus of a marriage cell.

But, the Society points out in announcing its new programme, there would be certain normal extensions of this pattern. The girl might marry the son of an English millionaire born in London or of a Jewish millionaire reared in New York. Or she might marry a poor but ambitious Harvard student. None of these exceptions would be so uncommon as to cause more than mild and brief comment. Just how far could the limits of the "isolate" be extended before it was generally recognized as unusual to the point of abnormality?

There Are Limits

There are marriage isolates centered on race, on religion, on geographical proximity, even on politics. Each is subject to normal extensions—a fact that keeps the human race infinitely variable. From time to time the walls of the "cells" tend to expand and contract as waves of prejudice, changes in business conditions. etc., sweep over the country.

But there remain, the Society believes, normal limits to both expansion and contraction which tend to keep the race hereditarily stable in the face of its great variability.

Dr. Robert C. Cook, editor of the Society's journal, is looking for reports of local marriage isolates from all over the country in an effort to determine if there is any common pattern among them or some common factor around which the race seems to be crystallizing itself for good or evil.

The Society has just offered seven prizes for such reports.

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

SOUTH bid his hand vigorously enough to be taken to take if North had turned out to have such a miserable holding as would have made it impossible to make five odd. He gambled from the fact that his cue-bid in spades (a super-takeout double) had elicited a heart raise from North rather than a bid of notrump or some other suit, that North could at least provide the heart king, or the club queen, or some equivalent values.

What North actually provided was so much beyond that, there was no question who was responsible for missing the slam. And, in view of the bidding, it is surprising that North did not realize how valuable his meagre assets were.

Too many bridge players suffer from this same sort of blind spot; they are used to measuring their hand against an average number of high cards, and they decide whether it is good or poor by how it compares with that average —when, in fact, the bidding may have made it perfectly clear that an average holding is far more than can be expected.

In this case, South had a two bid and West enough for a vulnerable overcall. That didn't leave much for anyone else. But when South indicated that he could use any little thing outside of the spade suit, North had precisely what was needed; the king to solidify the hearts, the diamond

Both sides vulnerable
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ J 9 7 2
♡ K 6 6
◇ K 8 7 3
♣ 3 2

WEST
♠ A K Q 10 4 3
♡ 8
◇ Q 10
♣ Q 10 9 6

EAST
♠ 8 5
♡ 10 7
◇ J 9 6 5 4 2
♣ 8 5 4

SOUTH
♠ 6
♡ A Q J 9 4 3 2
◇ A
♣ A K J 7

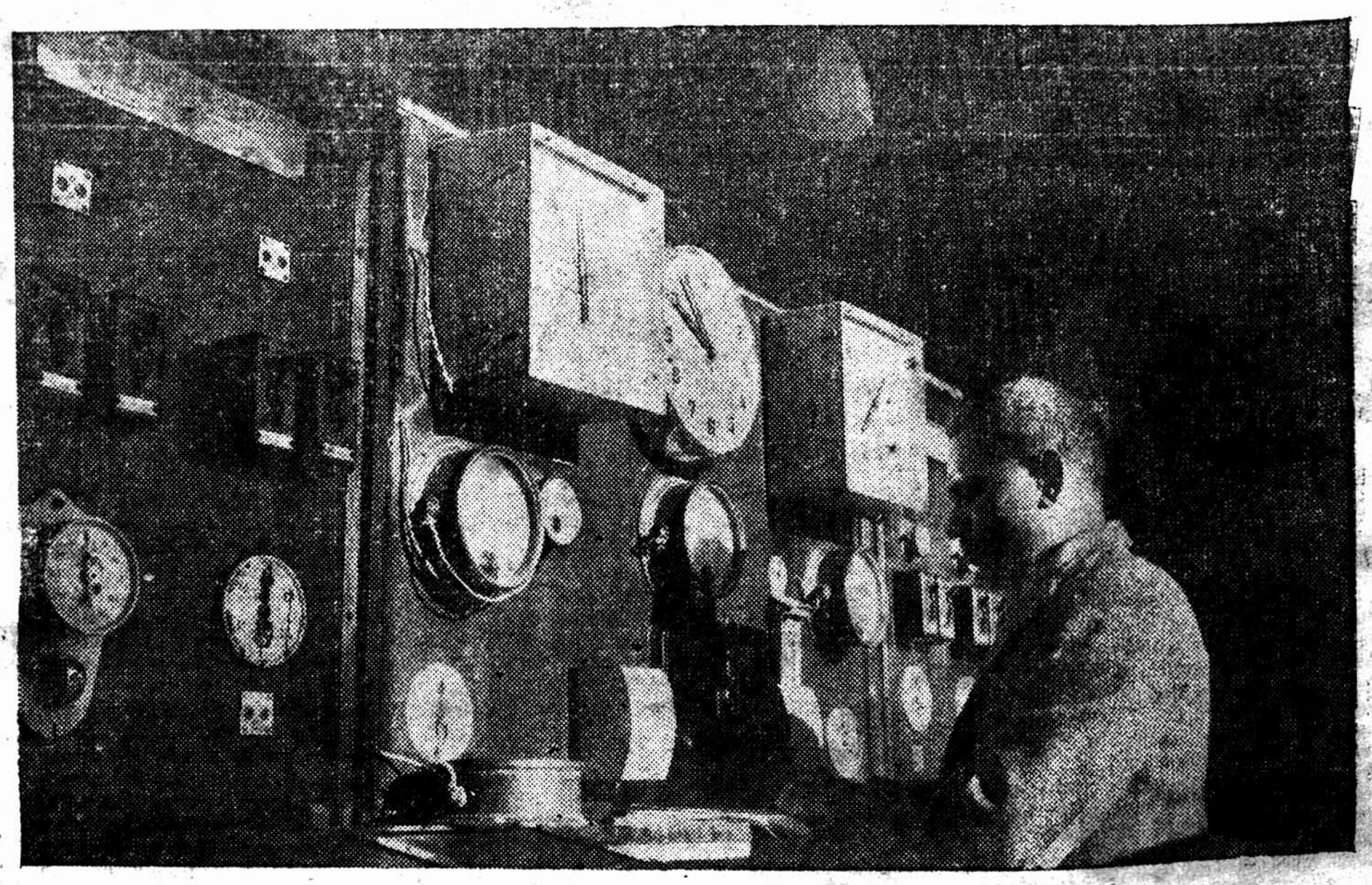
The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♡	2♠	Pass	Pass
3♠	Pass	4♡	Pass
5♣	Pass	5♡	All Pass

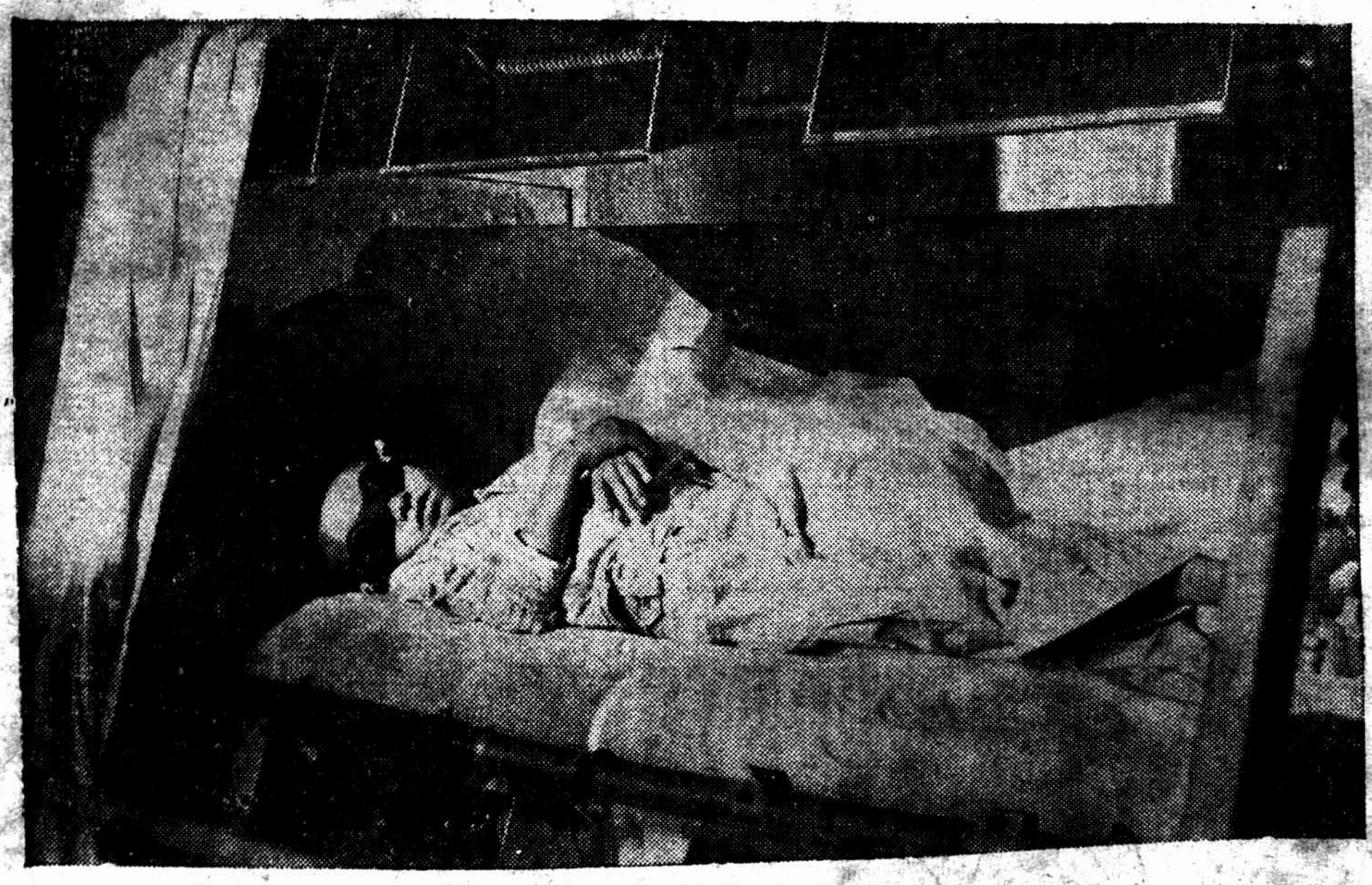
king and a doubleton club, plus enough trumps to make at least one ruff likely. In other words, North could expect to furnish at least three tricks where South could hardly be counting on finding more than one. Over three spades, North might have bid five hearts, but over five clubs there was no excuse for failing to jump to six hearts.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

SUN HARNESSED TO HEAL SUFFERING



The Jamnagar Solarium's 'brain' is the panel of electrical contraptions. It is this that makes the Solarium revolve to take in the direct rays of the sun all hours of the day.



A boy suffering from tuberculosis in one of the Solarium's cabins. The sunlight that comes in is moderated to suit each individual case.

ELECTRO-THERAPY AIDS THE PATIENTS

LEFT:—
Tonsil cases are being given electro-therapic treatment.

RIGHT:—
Electro-Therapy helps a patient suffering from Rheumatism.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Edited by S. NATARAJAN.